The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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INHERITS HER MOTHER'S SWEET DISPOSITION.

MISS ROSEMARY SARTORIS

The unaffected nature and sweet disposition which has endeared Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris to her friends and which made her "My Sweet Nellie" to her illustrious father has been inherited by Rosemary Sartoris, her youngest daughter. Miss Sartoris has just passed her twenty-first birthday. The accompanying portrait is her latest and shows her, not as the young girl Americans have become accustomed to see in her portraits, but in her new rôle of young woman and society favorite. She is at present in England with her sister, whose engagement to Archibald Balfour was broken five weeks ago after the wedding preparations were well under way. The sisters are devoted to each other and are seldom separated. Miss Sartoris was educated at private English schools and at Georgetown Convent, Washington. She is especially accomplished in music, for which she has shown an aptitude since infancy.

NEWS—Summarized and Indexed.

THE WEATHER— FRIDAY, AUG. 2, 1901.

Partly cloudy and warmer, with local showers and probably thunder-storms and fresh southerly winds Friday; Saturday fair and cool, with fresh northwest winds.

Sun rises at 4:54; sets at 7:18. Moon rises at 8:19 p. m.

LOCAL:—

George H. Phillips & Co. of the Board of Trade announced its suspension of business because of losses ascribed to faulty bookkeeping which will reach $300,000.

Ex-Governor Altgeld's list of millionaire tax dodgers, which he sent to the Board of Review, turned out to be composed largely of bell boys and clerks.

Harry Bowden, who killed Hugh O'Neill during a quarrel at their Calumet avenue homes, arrested at Granite City, Ill. Detective to bring him home.

John W. Lipps found his son in an orphanage at Berne, Ind., after a separation of six years. Regained him with the aid of a detective.

Gottfried Schueppert, who was horsewhipped by the mother of a child he had ill treated, committed suicide by drowning.

Chicago amateur sailors who shipped on the Northwestern lost their pay because they left the ship in a foreign port.

Police made several arrests of suspects in the Baltimore and Ohio robbery case. Two of the men resemble the bandits.

Health board found that milk sent to city dealers from Rockford had been doctored with formalin before shipment.

Cupid, in the guise of a small boy with a target rifle, reunited Mrs. Julia Watkins and her divorced husband.

Free distribution of ice to the poor begun by the Salvation Army and the Knickerbocker Ice company.

Mothers of seven boys, arrested for stealing, rescued them from a policeman.

DOMESTIC:—

United States transport Lennox, with seventeen cabin passengers and forty-five second-class passengers, disabled off the California coast. Provisions nearly gone and machinery out of order.

Two women and a man (colored)—mother, daughter, and son—lynched at Carrollton, Miss., for the murder of Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Taliferro. Ten more negroes implicated in the crime may be lynched.

Flouring mill of E. Heise & Sons at Saltillo, Ind., burned by blackmailers, who threatened its destruction unless given money.

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul brakeman charged with defrauding the road in transportation of harvest laborers.

Drawings of the government land lottery at El Reno ended. Calling of names for filing entries to begin on Aug. 6.

Major Taylor, the negro cyclist, to sue for $10,000 damages because ejected from a hotel at Syracuse, N. Y.

Celebration of the quarter centennial of Colorado's admission to the Union begun at Colorado Springs.

Thirty-eight insurance companies to fight claims arising from Luce Block fire in Grand Rapids.

Junk dealer arrested for stealing at Los Angeles, turned out to be a Russian nobleman.

Boer sympathizer at Albion, N. Y., burned a British flag strung across the street.

Christian Science denounced as a fraud and a sham by a Boston lawyer.

WASHINGTON:—

Cuba to be turned over to the natives by the United States on Feb. 15, the anniversary of the destruction of the Maine in Havana harbor.

Navy department refused to accede to Admiral Schley's suggestion that the language of the order convening a court of inquiry be modified.

Secretary Gage explained how national banking law can be made operative in Porto Rico.

Consul Baker at Sydney reported discovery of diamond fields in New South Wales.

FOREIGN:—

Report of General Kitchener shows that British prisoners were shot by Boer raiders and scouts executed without a trial. Natives employed by the English threatened with death.

Venezuela may go to war with Colombia as a result of the invasion of the former state by insurgents organized across the border.

King Edward and the Queen left for the Cowes regatta, which they will witness from the yacht Osborne. The King will afterwards go to Homburg.

Chinese paid July interest on Northern railway, thereby preventing the line reverting to the British.

President Kruger to make a tour of American cities, beginning the latter part of August.

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NEW YORK:—

G. C. Thomas, a director of the Consolidated Exchange, to test the stamp tax law. If he loses he may be subject to $1,000,000 fine and 500 years' imprisonment.

According to statistics of chief inspector of the Postoffice department 1,635 offices were robbed last year.

Judge Lacombe ordered receivers of Countess Castellane's surplus income to pay $230,000 debts.

Wardman George Bissert of the Fifth Street Police Station convicted of accepting bribe.

Grand Jury report declared the New York Central Park avenue tunnel a nuisance.

POLITICAL:—

Maryland Democratic State convention adopted platform declaring it the purpose of the party to eliminate the negro from politics. Proceedings directed by Gorman.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY:—

J. Pierpont Morgan rejected the counter proposition made to him by the officials of the Amalgamated association. Workmen's representatives declare his terms are not possible.

Northwestern Elevated road to issue $15,000,000 bonds to pay for the Union Loop, of which it took possession yesterday.

Minneapolis and St. Louis road to absorb the Iowa Central preliminary to consolidation with Illinois Central.

July traffic on elevated roads showed considerable increase over last year.

Ship building plant to cost $4,000,000 to be built near Mobile, Ala.

H. McK. Twombley elected director of the Erie road.

Anthracite coal advanced 10 cents a ton.

SPORTING:—

American league: Chicago 4, Detroit 0; Philadelphia 8, Boston 6; Baltimore 6, Washington 5; Washington 8, Baltimore 4.

National league: Chicago 5, St. Louis 1; New York 9, Boston 8; Philadelphia 2, Brooklyn, 1.

Five Chicago golfers qualified in opening round of Milwaukee golf tournament.

Cadillac won yesterday's race with Milwaukee.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
CHERBOURG ..		K. M. Theresa.
GENOA	Trave	
HAMBURG	Patricia	
LIVERPOOL ..		Cambroman.
LIVERPOOL ..		New England.
LONDON		Menominee.
NEW YORK	Pennsylvania ..	La Champagne.
NEW YORK	Deutschland ...	Fuerst Bismarck
NEW YORK	State Nebraska..	
NEW YORK	Germanic	
PLYMOUTH	Columbia	
QUEENST'N ..		Majestic.
QUEENST'N ..		Waesland.
ROTTERDAM ..		Potsdam.

MOB HANGS TWO WOMEN AND MAN

Negress, Her Daughter, and Son Lynched at Carrollton, Miss., for Taliferro Murder.

TEN MORE MAY BE KILLED

Others Implicated in Crime Are Threatened, but Efforts to Stop Slaughter May Prevail.

GOVERNOR COMES TOO LATE.

Longino Rushes from Jackson to Scene by Special Train and Appeals to People in Name of State.

TROOPS AT CALL OF SHERIFF.

Carrollton, Miss., Aug. 1.—[Special.]—Three negroes, two women and one man, mother, daughter, and son, implicated in the murder of Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Tallferro, were taken from the jail here this afternoon and hanged.

Ten more negroes, implicated by the confession of one of the women hanged, are in jail and may meet death at the hands of the mob.

Governor Longino, hearing of the threats of violence, rushed here by special train. He was too late to prevent the triple lynching, but with the aid of leading citizens may save the ten others. Governor Longino has ordered troops to be ready to rush here. The situation is critical.

The negroes hanged were Betsy McCray; her son, Belfield McCray, and daughter, Ida McCray. The crime for which they were hanged was the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Taliferro, on the night of July 30.

Try to Avert Lynching.

The streets were crowded early this morning. Citizens, realizing the situation was desperate, determined on heroic measures to prevent the lynching.

At the suggestion of Judge W. F. Stevens a committee was appointed to go to the jail, examine the prisoners, and report to the people. While they worked seventy-five men, growing impatient at the delay, organized a mob. The committee succeeded in reassuring this crowd, and proceeded with the investigation, after adding four more prominent citizens to the committee.

The committee being apprised that Governor Longino was coming, did its best to kill time so that the Governor might arrive and use his influence. At 4 o'clock it made another report to the people.

Guilty Ones Not Caught.

District Attorney Hill reported that the committee had concluded that while Belford and Betsy McCray knew the Taliferros were to be killed, and had absented themselves from home so that they might prove an alibi, the ones who had actually committed the deed had not yet been caught.

As the crowd was dispersing they met fifty men armed with shotguns and rifles, who had not heard the last report. These men proceeded to the jail, followed by the others, the mob growing rapidly as it neared its destination.

The leaders demanded that Jailer Duke give up the keys. Securing the keys, the mob dragged the McCrays from their cells, bound them by the neck and hands, and carried them out of town.

Crowds of negroes watched the march to and from the jail, but made no offer to resist. The three negroes were taken to the corporate limits of the town, hanged to a tree by the roadside, and their bodies were riddled with bullets.

Appeal to Lynchers Vain.

The lynchers would listen to no appeals. Judge W. F. Stephens and W. S. Hill climbed upon the steps at the jail and urged the mob to disperse and let the law take its course. They were brushed aside. They followed the leaders of the mob to the cell doors, trying to stop them, throwing their arms around the necks of those who were in front and striving to hold them back, but without effect.

Lynn Talliferro, son of the murdered couple, pleaded with the mob to spare the negroes.

Girl Makes Confession.

When the procession reached the tree it halted. The women, who were pleading for their lives, were given time to prepare themselves for death. Ida McCray broke down and confessed. She said she had knowledge of the murder and stated that her mother and brother helped to kill the Talliferros. She implicated others. Betsy McCray remained stolid and refused to make any statement.

Governor Arrives Too Late.

Governor Longino arrived on the scene a few minutes after the lynching party had finished its work. He called upon the people to meet in the courthouse, where he delivered an address, pleading with the people to remember their duty as citizens and calling upon them to obey the law. He was listened to with great attention, but it is feared further lives will pay the penalty.

Longino Returns to Jackson.

Governor Longino has promised the Sheriff troops to protect the lives of the negroes remaining in jail.

Governor Longino left for Jackson shortly before midnight, and rumors immediately began to float around that three or four more negroes would be lynched before morning. It is fully evident that the wrath of the mob has not cooled.

Story of the Crime.

Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Taliferro, who lived near McAnerny, in Carroll County, were murdered by negroes on Tuesday night. The crime was an unusually brutal one and was the result of a conspiracy among the negroes, who had a "grudge" against the Taliferros.

The first clew was reported by a train conductor, who saw a negro with blood on his coat get on his train. A moment later the negro disappeared, but bloodhounds were put on his trail and he was captured near Greenwood. His arrest led to the arrest of another negro named Davis, a leader in one of the numerous secret societies in this section, who, in fear for his life, gave out the details of the conspiracy. Eleven other negroes were afterwards arrested, including the women.

ARREST A CHICAGO SLAYER

HARRY BOWDEN IN CUSTODY OF THE GRANITE CITY POLICE.

Man Who Shot Hugh O'Neill to Death as His Victim Was on the Porch of His Calumet Avenue Residence Is in Custody and a Detective Will Be Sent to Bring Him Back—Crime an Outcome of a Neighborhood Quarrel.

Word reached the Chicago police last night that Harry Bowden, charged with the murder of Hugh O'Neill on Feb. 7, 1900, had been arrested at Granite City, Ill. Captain Colleran will send a detective to Granite City today to bring back the long-sought prisoner.

From the day of the shooting until yesterday no trace have the police ever been able to find of Bowden. The latter, after the shooting, kissed his wife, ran out the back door, turned into the alley, and disappeared.

The telegram telling of the arrest said that Bowden had been living in Granite City for a year. He was known there by the name of Leonard, and was employed as a bartender in the saloon of Julius Rosenberger.

The arrest was made by Detective Enright of East St. Louis and Detective Killian of St. Louis. The two detectives, it is supposed, will claim the reward of $1,000 that was offered for the capture of Bowden.

Story of the Crime.

O'Neill, Bowden's victim, was a carriage trimmer, and lived at 2815 Calumet avenue. He was shot and killed while standing on the door step of his own house. Bowden was a next door neighbor.

The murder was the sequence to the excitement created by an exchange of shots near the O'Neill residence between A. L. Van Winkle, 3236 Prairie avenue, and two highwaymen, whom he encountered.

O'Neill, who was 59 years old, with his son Thomas and daughter Cora, stepped out upon the porch. From the adjoining house Mrs. Bowden did likewise.

"There's a lot of shooting around here," remarked Thomas O'Neill.

"O, there is, is there?" replied Mrs. Bowden.

Bowden in a Rage.

Those at the O'Neill door exhibited surprise at Mrs. Bowden's remark, and the O'Neill boy replied in a jesting way. With that Bowden appeared on his porch.

"I'll show you how to shoot," he exclaimed, and running into his room he quickly reappeared with a revolver and began firing at the group on the O'Neill porch.

Hugh O'Neill fell with a bullet wound above the left ear and died in a few hours.

The shooting was believed at the time to have been the outgrowth of a quarrel between the O'Neills and Bowden, who was a former tenant of the O'Neills. Bowden was requested to move his effects elsewhere, and two weeks before the killing he fired two shots at Rob O'Neill, the 17-year-old son of Hugh O'Neill.

CAT COMMITS SUICIDE WHEN LITTLE ONES PERISH.

Stands in Front of On-Rushing Trolley Car and Is Killed—Its Kittens Had Been Drowned by Its Owner.

A cat committed suicide yesterday, so its owner says, because deprived of its kittens.

Three days ago the cat belonging to John Bijoyce, who lives on Seventeenth avenue, near the St. Charles road, gave birth to a litter of kittens, and these were drowned. Mr. Bijoyce affirms that from the time the kittens were taken away the cat did not eat.

Finally yesterday afternoon, apparently convinced that it would not see its kittens any more, she went out to the track and waited beside it until a car should come in sight. As soon as the first trolley was to be seen in the distance the animal went to the middle of the track and refused to move. Children shouted at the cat, but it made no difference.

The odd movements of the cat had attracted the notice of Conductor William Jennings, and he called the attention of the motorman to the animal sitting between the rails and speed was slightly slackened, but the fender struck it and bowled it over. When the car had passed the cat was dead.

CAPTURE BANK ROBBERS AND REGAIN $15,000 IN MONEY.

Akron, O., Detectives Catch Burglars in Goshen, Ind., and Force Them to Reveal Booty Hidden at Elkhart.

Goshen, Ind., Aug. 1.—[Special.]—Private detectives, employed by an Akron, O., bank, made an arrest in a local gambling den and recovered between $15,000 and $16,000 in bills and gold coin.

The men captured rifled the vault of the Akron bank ten days ago and have since been shadowed. They were taken by surprise and made no resistance. They were taken to Elkhart and forced to lead the detectives to the outskirts of the city, where they had buried their goods, which were dug up and carried to the Lake Shore Station. Here the money was examined and every dollar accounted for. The detectives and robbers boarded the first train en route to Akron.

BOMBARDMENT OF SKY FAILS TO BRING RAIN, BUT KEEPS UP.

Lincoln, Neb., Man Fires Nearly All Night and Comrades Desert—Tries Again with Fresh Gunner.

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 1.—The bombardment of the sky with gunpowder in an effort to bring rainfall began last night by W. F. Wright was continued until 5 o'clock this morning without producing the desired result. At that hour Mr. Wright's twenty-five assistants deserted him and he was obliged to postpone operations until this afternoon, when he secured new help, and will continue the bombardment through another night. Lincoln is greatly in need of rain. The temperature ascended to a maximum of 101 today, and a hot south wind has been blowing.

STEAMBOAT ISLAND IN LAKE SUPERIOR SINKS.

One of Apostle Group, Off Chequamegon Bay, Disappears from View After a Recent Storm.

Duluth, Minn., Aug. 1.—Steamboat Island, one of the Apostle group, off Chequamegon Bay, Lake Superior, has disappeared. Before the last storm and from time immemorial it was a small island of sand and rock overgrown with trees. Now it has gone and a rocky reef several feet under water marks its place. It is now a danger to navigation, and a lighthouse would be required on the ledge if it were in the path of ships.

CRIPPLED SHIP ASKS FOR HELP.

Transport Lennox, 300 Miles at Sea with a Broken Shaft and Little to Eat Beside Rice.

SEND MEN OUT IN BOAT.

Report That About Sixty Passengers from Manila Are on the Vessel, with Rations Painfully Short.

BIG OCEAN TUG ON HUNT.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 1.—[Special.]—The Transport Lennox, with seventeen first-class and forty-five second-class passengers on board, is drifting helplessly at sea 250 miles south of here, moving toward the coast and southward.

There is a full crew of Chinese on board commanded by English officers, but they are absolutely useless.

Those on the ship had been living on less than half rations of rice for several days, and had reached a point ranging on desperation when it was decided to send out a small boat in search of assistance.

At Sea Many Days.

The transport Lennox started from Manila on June 27, expecting to go direct to Portland. At Nagasaki it received orders to head for San Francisco and changed its course accordingly.

The supplies on board were scanty when the boat started, consisting as they did mainly of potatoes, tomatoes in cans, rice, beans, and salt pork. Awing to the fact that there was a Chinese crew on board the supplies of rice were somewhat larger than usual, and this was the only thing that saved the voyagers from actual hunger.

Propeller Shaft Breaks.

On the afternoon of July 25, while several hundred miles west of San Francisco, the main propeller shaft of the ship snapped a few feet from the screw, causing a great deal of excitement, but doing no material damage to the ship.

The weather turned absolutely calm until Tuesday, when a slight breeze blew up, and an attempt was made to rig up temporary sails from the ship's awning.

There were many old man-of-war's men on board, and they soon had a passable jury rig constructed, but not enough to make the vessel manageable.

Ship Drifts Southward.

It soon became evident that the ship would drift southward and out of the line of travel unless something was done.

The ship was drifting and the supplies were vanishing when it was decided to ask for volunteers to start for land in search of assistance.

The Captain ordered a Chinese crew to man the boat and go ashore, but they positively refused to go, so volunteers were called for.

Endeavor to Reach Land.

Third Mate J. Spratt offered to take charge of the boat, and seven men agreed to go with him. Those in the boat with the mate were J. Lee, Frank West, P. T. Flaherty, and James P. Scanlon, ex-sailors and man-of-war's men; David Rankin of New Jersey, Governor Clark, returning from Manila, and F. L. Rose, a reporter, formerly connected with the Manila Freedom.

They were dropped over the side early last Wednesday morning, and late in the afternoon of the same day they were picked up by the steamer George Loomis and brought here.

Assistance on the Way.

Mate Spratt immediately reported to the government officials and the big ocean going tug Slocum was ordered out to search for the helpless transport.

The Slocum is looking for the crippled ship in Santa Barbara Channel, and if it is not soon found those on board will suffer.

BLACKMAILERS CARRY OUT THREAT AND BURN BIG MILL.

Saltillo, Ind., Flour Manufacturers Place Decoy After Receiving Letter and Their Plant Is Destroyed.

Bedford, Ind., Aug. 1.—[Special.]—The large flouring mill owned by E. Heise & Sons at Saltillo, nine miles east of this city, was destroyed by fire last night.

Several days ago the proprietors of the mill found a note in the keyhole informing them that unless they put a certain amount of money in a sack and left it at a crossroad their plant would be destroyed.

After considering the matter one of the firm filled a sack with buggy washers and drove to the appointed place. The other members of the force were near, armed with shotguns. They guarded the place almost all night, but no one bothered the sack. A few minutes after their departure, however, the sack disappeared. Last night the mill was destroyed.

FEAR OF ACCIDENT COMES TRUE.

David Fuller Falls Down Elevator Shaft and Sustains Injuries He Had Predicted.

A premonition that he would meet with an accident while riding on the elevator in the building where he is employed came true yesterday when David Fuller, a furrier employed by Glanz & Co., 110 and 112 Madison street, fell from the third floor to the basement, receiving injuries which may result in his death.

Fuller for some time, it is said, had repeatedly told fellow-employes that the elevator would be the cause of his death. He was at work on the third floor and was sent down to the basement. On the return trip he reached the third floor in safety, and on stepping out of the cage was about to close the gate, when he says Peter Nasareta, the elevator boy, seized him and dragged him back toward the elevator. The cage ascended and Fuller fell through the open gate to the basement.

At the German Hospital it was found that the man's spine was injured and both ankles fractured. Nasareta was arrested at his home and is locked up, to await the outcome of Fuller's injuries.

FINDS A FAMINE IN MEN.

PASTOR HAS PLENTY OF GIRLS, BUT FEW ESCORTS.

West Side Clergyman Who Promised Young Women That He Would Provide Them "Company" to a Tent Meeting Discovers That the Goods Are Hard to Deliver — Fair Ones Come, but Sterner Sex Is Lacking—Some Aching Hearts.

The West Side suffered from a famine in men last evening.

The market fluctuated wildly, and the sterner sex soon was at a big premium. Femininity was at a discount. There was a surplusage of fair ones, from the strawberry blond with meek, appealing eyes to the brunette who wore glasses and frowned as if she thought the world had turned against her.

Acting Pastor W. E. Chamberlain of the First Congregational Church, Ann street and Washington boulevard, had promised to provide "escorts" for the young women members of his Christian Endeavor union who might desire to attend a midsummer rally of the organization in a big tent at Morgan and Adams streets.

The promise was made on Wednesday, and the pastor undertook to fulfill his promise last night. The result is that some of the best looking young women are grieved that they did not get "a man," while one vivacious member declares that Mr. Chamberlain failed "to make good." Three of the young women are saying nothing. They arrived early, and each secured a real live escort, for a time at least. A fourth is satisfied because she walked a part of the way to the meeting with the pastor himself.

When the first young woman appeared Mr. Chamberlain smiled, for at that moment a young man stepped briskly around the corner. Another girl arrived, likewise a second "man." The third girl was provided for, and the pastor looked happy. He soon had a "this-is-easy" look on his face.

When another bright-eyed girl appeared the pastor looked a bit anxious. There was no escort in sight. He walked into the church a moment. Three more girls ran up. They tiptoed to the door and waited. When their pastor returned he was alone, and the smile had died from his face.

Some one in the crowd conquered her disappointment long enough to titter. Then the pastor explained that he never intended to promise "escorts for each," but rather "escorts for all." "We are just going over to the tent in a body," he added, "and no one is going with any particular person."

This caused the three early arrivals to frown, and one caught her escort by the arm. The disgruntled majority finally prevailed, and voted that they go in a "crowd."

JAILS IN HAWAII MAY BE THROWN WIDE OPEN.

Judge Gear Liberates Three Men Sentenced for Infamous Crimes Because Constitution, He Says, Follows Flag.

HONOLULU, Aug. 1.—A wholesale jail delivery of murderers, burglars, and other criminals is threatened under a decision just rendered by Circuit Judge George D. Gear.

Judge Gear has already released on habeas corpus petition three prisoners sentenced for infamous crimes after the resolution of annexation passed Congress and was signed by President McKinley, on the ground that they were not convicted by a unanimous verdict of twelve jurors.

The decision was given under the recent insular decision of the United States Supreme Court, and upon the clause in the Newlands resolutions, which stated that all municipal legislation of the Hawaiian Islands not inconsistent with the constitution should "remain in force."

DRIFT ON TO WORK PROBLEM AND AN OUTING IS WRECKED.

Houseboat Viking Comes Back to Chicago Without Any Member of the Party That Undertook the Canal Trip

The houseboat Viking crept back to Chicago yesterday without one of the gay party that recently started down the canal with Mrs. C. B. Murray as guiding spirit.

Two weeks ago ten women started out to see the beauties of the Illinois River, as far as Hennepin. They never got half way. Six miles below Joliet is Rock Run, and there the first discord became manifest.

Who should do the work was the shoal, rumer says, on which the party was wrecked. They had paid for an outing and did not intend to work their passage. Then it was suggested that they draw straws. Haughty silence greeted the plan. Then, it is declared, Mrs. Murray said she was going back to Chicago, and by train. All the others said the same thing, but they didn't take the same train.

MOTHERS DEFY A POLICEMAN.

Charge Detective McNally and Rescue Their Children from Arrest for Pocket Picking.

While holding seven young thieves in a doorway on Chicago avenue, between Larrabee and Townsend streets, at the point of a revolver Detective Daniel McNally of the East Chicago Avenue Station was mobbed by the mothers of the boys, who sought to rescue their sons. They succeeded.

McNally was riding on the rear platform of a Chicago avenue car when several boys jumped on the foot board at Larrabee street and tried to steal a purse. McNally gave chase.

The detective fired in the air and the boys stopped, and were marched back into the doorway, and it was there while waiting for the patrol wagon that the rush occurred.

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP ZOLA.

Bomb Placed on Doorstep of Author's Apartments at Paris Found Before It Explodes.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

PARIS, Aug. 1.—A bomb filled with cartridges and with a lighted fuse attached was placed at the door of the apartments of M. Zola, the author, this morning. It was discovered by the concierge. M. Zola was absent at the time. The men who placed the bomb at the door succeeded in making their escape.

J. M'GREGOR ADAMS WEDS.

Chicago Man Married Yesterday to Miss Edith MacGregor of Brooklyn, N. Y.

New York, Aug. 1.—[Special.]—J. McGregor Adams of Chicago was today married to Miss Edith MacGregor, an attractive young woman well known in Brooklyn society circles, whose age is but little more than one-third of her husband's. She is, it is said, 28 years old. Mr. Adams is the President of the Adams & Westlake company of Chicago.

FATE UNCROWNS THE CORN KING.

George H. Phillips Company Transfers Deals and Temporarily Suspends Business.

BOOKS IN A BAD TANGLE.

Man of Meteoric Career Says That Lax Methods Have Cost Firm as Much as $300,000.

DECLARES HE IS SOLVENT.

In a Doubting Mood Early in the Day, but Later the Young Operator Grows More Cheerful.

SOME SEE UNDOING IN DROUGHT.

George H. Phillips, whose meteoric career as a manipulator of the corn market has furnished several sensations on the Board of Trade, issued a circular yesterday which suggested the final fate of meteors—a sudden fall.

All open trades of the George H. Phillips company were closed out during the day through another commission house, every customer receiving notice by mail that such course would be taken.

The discovery of grave irregularities in bookkeeping was the explanation given of the necessity of closing the books of the Phillips concern and practically suspending business, though an effort was made in the circular letter to the trade to avoid the appearance of suspension.

The exceptional gravity of the errors of bookkeeping is apparent from the fact that Phillips charges to that cause the loss of $300,000 of the company's money, an amount greater by $50,000 than its capital stock. Rumors of defalcations by employes and of embarrassments caused by an unlucky attempt to fight the recent advance in corn, caused by the Western drought, were circulated freely among traders, but were denied by Mr. Phillips.

Story of Mortgaged Lands.

From Morris, Ill., the former home of Mr. Phillips and of several of his business associates, the story came in the evening that for several weeks it had been suspected that all was not right with the firm's affairs.

It was said that Joshua R. Collins, an officer of the Phillips company and one of its largest stockholders, two weeks ago filed trust deeds to valuable farm lands in the amount of $80,000. Mr. Collins was also President of the Grundy County National Bank of Morris, and, it is said, comment became so free that last Monday he resigned the office.

It was related also that Daniel Hill, another wealthy citizen of Morris and a large stockholder in the Phillips company, gave a warranty deed to farm lands to the value of $80,000, the deeds being made to a Chicago loan and trust company. Following this came the reported filing of mortgages and deeds to Iowa lands to the value of $80,000.

Blames Too Much Business.

Mr. Phillips, in a statement made late in the day, said:

"In a nutshell, it was a case of too much business. It has grown so rapidly that our facilities for taking care of it have not kept pace with it. Money came easy and it went easy.

"In figuring averages on the May corn deal our clerks settled with customers on a basis of 48 cents, which was too high. They failed to take into account carrying charges of about two cents a bushel on 5,000,000 bushels of cash corn taken on the deal, so that over $100,000 too much was paid out in that way. The margin clerk did not look after matters properly, and allowed customers to get into us for $200,000 more. There were some small losses due to trading by our clerks, but I do not want to believe that any of them have robbed us.

"We discovered something was wrong when we found that while our customers were making money we were paying money into the clearing-house right along instead of taking it out. We discovered discrepancies in a number of accounts and decided to pay out no more money until we knew just where we stood."

Phillips Retains His Nerve.

Mr. Phillips put on as smiling a front in the face of the embarrassment, which in the eyes of many of his associates on 'Change spelled "ruin" and "failure," as he did when a bear raid threatened the success of his May corn deal.

To the rush of inquiries after the first news came out he said:

"I don't know whether we are solvent or not, and don't know whether we will resume business or whether I care to if I cannot run a commission business right. I had as soon go back on the floor and scalp with the boys."

Grows More Hopeful.

Later in the day Mr. Phillips was more hopeful of the future.

"We are perfectly solvent," he declared. "These losses have been made, but at the same time the earnings of the company have been heavy, $125,000 in commissions in the last three months, and our capital stock of $250,000 was paid up June 7. Of the $200,000 overpaid to customers perhaps 50 per cent can be recovered, though that will be a slow asset.

"We do not owe any Board of Trade people a cent and have money in the bank. We want to check all our accounts with our customers, and when we get them all straightened up we will start up again in first-class shape with good men in every position.

"I'll bet that if I give these men the money they have coming, and I'll do it, I'll have more business than ever."

System Badly at Fault.

Wretched bookkeeping was undoubtedly a chief cause in the embarrassment of the Phillips' concern. As the business grew with the reputation of two successful deals quarters were enlarged and clerks added from time to time, but there was no competent, responsible head. Money was coming in easily and its outgo was not watched. The generosity of the "Corn King" was imposed on by different brokers, two of whom

HINT FROM PARIS.

...s is of amber colored louisine, ...th string colored guipure. The ...age opens over a draped waist-

...S OF AMBER LOUISINE.

...t, and is plaited behind. ...skirt. The skirt is trimmed ...ose.—New York Herald.

were said to have run up losses of over $20,000 each through his house.

A balance sheet never was taken and no one in the company ever knew of its real condition.

It was an order of the directors that the Phillips concern furnish to a member of the May "blind pool" named Inman a detailed statement of all transactions in that celebrated deal that led to the discovery that something was wrong. Accounts would not balance, and a week ago an expert bookkeeper was called in.

Of his discoveries up to yesterday afternoon Attorney John S. Geodwin said:

"So far the examination shows that the company is solvent, counting as assets the amounts overpaid to customers or owed by customers whose margins were exhausted.

"The accountants discovered one error of $60,000 against the firm in carrying difference forward. In one customer's account there was a mistake of $30,000. The clerks were rushed with work, orders coming in as with scoop shovels, and they made mistakes impartially on the debit and credit side.

"The only way to see daylight through the confusion was to open a new set of books from Jan. 1, and I advised closing up the books."

Phillips to His Customers.

The circular setting forth the causes of the step was as follows:

To Our Customers: The George H. Phillips company begs to make the following statement: This company was incorporated in November, 1900, with a capital of $30,000. The business grew so rapidly that in June of 1901 the capital was increased to $250,000, all paid up. During the month of July the daily trading has never been under 1,000,000 bushels, and from that to 3,000,000 bushels, today's trading being between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000 bushels, and practically every one of our customers today being on the right side of the market. We believe such a record has seldom, if ever, been equaled.

The first of this week grave irregularities were suspected in our books, and expert accountants were put to work and are still engaged in checking them, with the result that our suspicions are confirmed, but to what extent we cannot say for a few days. Our books show the company to be perfectly solvent, but after earnest deliberation we have decided to close out every open trade as being the fairest and best course to pursue.

This does not mean we are quitting business. On the contrary, we shall continue doing business and will execute all orders as faithfully as in the past, but we will have to ask that usual margins accompany all orders until our books are checked over. We will send statements at the earliest opportunity to those owing us, and we will be obliged if our creditors will send us a statement of claims against this company. These will be audited at once by a committee consisting of our Mr. George H. Phillips, Mr. William L. Sackett, and Mr. C. B. Moore, and compared with our books. It is not our intention to ask any extension from our creditors, except simply the necessary time for a thorough investigation.

It is humiliating enough to us to find these unfortunate conditions, but we know of no reason why our customers should suffer more than a temporary delay, and we are quite sure that the reasonableness of our suggestion will appeal to every one of you. Sincerely yours,

THE GEORGE H. PHILLIPS COMPANY.

Flurry for a Moment.

A momentary flurry was occasioned in the grain pits when the news became known, but the only trades made by McReynolds & Co. for Phillips' account were sales of 215,000 bushels oats and 150,000 bushels corn. Total trades turned over for settlement were 1,500,000 bushels corn, 1,300,000 bushels oats, and 500,000 bushels wheat.

"Such transfers are not made as a rule," said a trader, "unless the commission man has too much money and wants to get out of business or hasn't enough."

Many admirers of Phillips' luck and pluck among Board of Trade men declared their confidence that he would recover from the temporary backset. There were plenty, of course, to express a contrary opinion.

"The trouble with Phillips," declared one trader, "is that he made a mistake on September corn. He wanted to run a deal in that and sold July heavily in the hope of depressing September so he could buy it around 40 cents. But the drought came along and the price never got below 44 cents. July went up, too, and he lost money on that."

This, however, is one of the explanations which Phillips denies, declaring that he and his company have not been speculating, but doing a straight commission business.

One of the rumors of the day was that of a large defalcation by a missing clerk, but it was declared just as positively that he was at home sick and under no suspicion.

Flight of the Meteor.

The George H. Phillips company came into prominence during the closing months of last year. It was then an incorporated concern, with a capital stock of $30,000. Joshua R. Collins was President, Daniel Hill Vice President, and George H. Phillips Treasurer and General Manager. All were from Morris, Ill.

During the closing months of the year the firm became particularly bullish on corn, and flooded the Western country with letters filled with arguments on that side of the market. These letters had considerable effect on speculative sentiment throughout the Western corn belt, and the fame of the young firm began to spread. With the increasing popularity of the house orders began to come in in steadily increasing volume, all of them naturally on the buying side. The growing business of the Phillips company began to be talked about, and before long he was a factor in the corn market to an extent where his heavy purchases advanced the price of corn or his sales depressed it.

Beginning of Famous Deal.

It was in December of that year that the celebrated "May corn deal" had its beginning. Primarily no thought of anything like a "corner" or a "squeeze" was contemplated. It was simply a case of where a commission house had a large following, for whose account it was carrying a big line of "long" corn. Purchases on this account began around 36c, and everything went well until the latter part of February, by which time the price had advanced to about 42c.

The first temporary setback to the Phillips following occurred to them and came in the shape of a vicious raid on the market by all the big and little bears, who combined to "break" the young man who was rapidly becoming known as the "Corn King."

The effect of the raid was to knock four cents off the price. To protect his already enormous holdings Mr. Phillips was obliged to support the market by buying about everything offered, and in this way added several millions of bushels to his "long" line. And it was in this way, also, that a number of the larger elevator concerns got "short" to Phillips and settled with him later at a figure nearly 20 cents a bushel higher than the point at which they sold the corn to him.

Benefits by the Raid.

The heavy purchases made during this February raid were what actually put Mr. Phillips in possession of all the contract grade of corn in store at this point, and made possible a dictation of prices at which the "shorts" could have enough of it to fill their contracts. The Phillips "long" line of corn at its maximum was about 16,000,000 bushels, and there was at no time much over 3,000,000 bushels of the contract grade in Chicago elevators.

Mr. Phillips began taking in the cash property early in the year, and by the end of May had accumulated about 8,000,000 bushels, and in doing so pushed the May price up to 61 cents. The average cost of his holdings was not much over 40 cents.

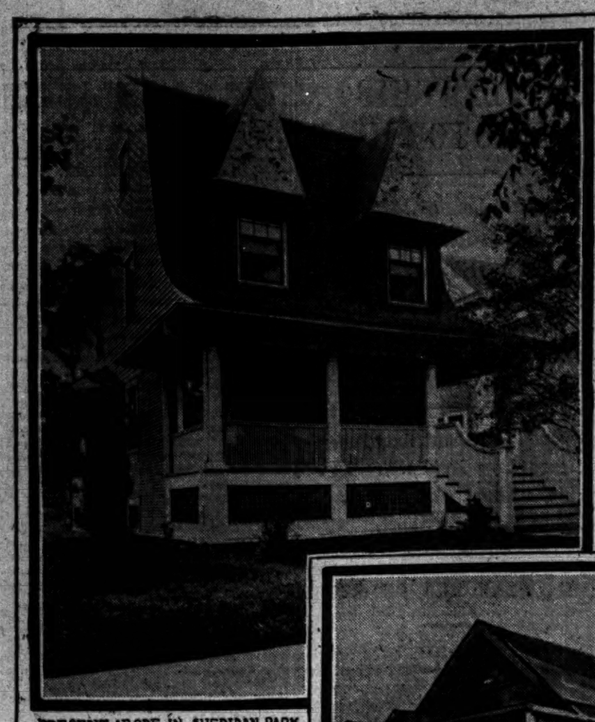
Big Estimated Profits.

Thus, when the deal expired by limitation, the profits thereon to his customers and himself were generally estimated at between $700,000 and $800,000. These figures, however, were materially cut down later through losses sustained in marketing the cash corn left on hand when the deal expired.

About the middle of June settlement was made with the investors in the May pool on a basis of 48 cents as the average price at which the line of "long" corn had been sold up to that time. This distributed in the neighborhood of $1,000,000 profit and margins and was generally satisfactory.

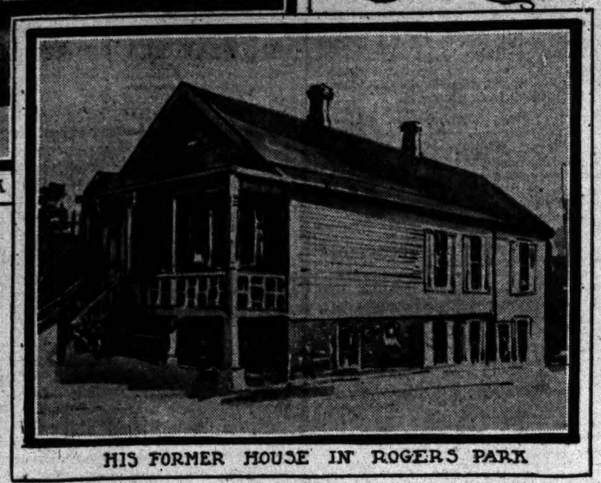
On more than one occasion has the "Corn King" shown generosity to less fortunate brokers, and he has been known to open his pocketbook to men whose race on the Board of Trade had been run. When his prosperity was at its height he bought expensive furniture for his house, and was a valued patron of the booksellers on one occasion, paying $2,500 for a set of Voltaire

CORN KING GEORGE H. PHILLIPS AND A STUDY IN CONTRASTS.



PRESENT ABODE IN SHERIDAN PARK.

GEORGE H. PHILLIPS.



HIS FORMER HOUSE IN ROGERS PARK

CASTRO MAY DECLARE WAR

CRISIS IN AFFAIRS OF VENEZUELA AND COLOMBIA.

With Civil Strife in Both Countries They Threaten Each Other — War Minister at Caracas Resigns After a Violent Scene with President, Who Claims Invaders Are Backed by Neighboring Republic — Situation Not Understood at Washington.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 1.—[Special.]—War between Venezuela and Colombia may be imminent. Conflicting reports of battles between Venezuelan troops and invaders from Colombia show the internal situation in Venezuela is critical.

A dispatch from Port of Spain, Trinidad, says the Venezuelan Minister of War, Señor Pulido, leader of an important political faction, has resigned after a violent scene in the Cabinet, refusing to accept orders of President Castro.

It seems Castro declares the forces that crossed the border and are now engaged with Venezuelan troops are Colombians, and wants to give Señor Rico, the Colombian Minister, his passports, which would precipitate trouble. Señor Pulido claims the invaders are revolutionists and not Colombians.

Reports from Willemstad, Curacoa, declare war between the republics is imminent, and reports additional local uprisings in Venezuela.

Reports of Battle Differ.

The dispatches from Port of Spain declare the invaders under Dr. Calvarias defeated the troops sent out by President Castro in the first battles.

Consul General E. Gonsales Esteves, at New York yesterday, reported to the Venezuelan consulate here that he had received a dispatch telling of the total rout of the insurgents near San Cristobal. Today he announces receipt of a cable from President Castro telling of the defeat of 5,000 men "left of the Colombian revolt."

The British steamer Texas arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, from Colon, Colombia, and reported severe fighting along the railway near Colon on Saturday and Sunday last. Captain Lund declares there is intense excitement in Colon, as the rebels attacked with great determination and pressed the government troops to within ten miles of the city.

The Colombian government has found it impossible to secure a crew for the gunboat Namouna, the English and American crew having deserted.

Fail to Understand Break.

The break in the Venezuelan Cabinet caused by the resignation of Señor Pulido, the War Minister, caused considerable surprise in diplomatic circles here. The real situation apparently is not understood and especially the proposition to deliver his passports to Señor Rico, the Colombian Minister. This act ordinarily is regarded by diplomats as tantamount to a casus belli, and officials here are at a loss to understand the reason for consideration of such a step, as it is said the relations of the governments of Venezuela and Colombia are cordial.

Señor Guerra, who succeeds to the war portfolio, is a well known military leader and has occupied the position of Adjutant General of the Venezuelan army. Señor Pulido, the retiring Minister, is an uncle of Mr. Pulido, the Venezuelan Chargé d'Affaires in Washington. The latter declines to discuss in any way the political situation in Venezuela.

BRITISH WARSHIPS IN HURRY.

Three Coal Rapidly, Take On Ammunition, and Rush North from Hongkong.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

HONGKONG, Aug. 1.—The British warships Pigmy, Eclipse, and Daphne suddenly coaled and took on ammunition and left here this morning. Their destination is unknown, and the naval authorities refuse to give any information. It is believed, however, they have been ordered to the north.

An Admiralty official here says the departure of the three warships from Hongkong has no significance.

The battleship Glory is not ashore.

OPEN MANILA HARBOR BIDS.

Only One Company Furnishes Proper Bonds with Its Application—No Decision Yet.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

MANILA, Aug. 1.—The bids for harbor improvements were opened this morning. The one submitted by the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific company was considered the most favorable, as this company was the only one of the three bidders that submitted bonds. The other bidders were the Philippine Development company and Linden W. Bates.

German Iron Market Weak.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—The Rhenish Westphalian Gazette today says the German iron market has been weaker during the last month. The demand has been confined to cases where the goods were urgently needed. The orders received were chiefly from abroad, the filling of which involved considerable sacrifice. The paper declares the only hope for an improvement in the situation is a continuance of the labor troubles in America.

Great Western May Buy Line.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Aug. 1.—It is stated that in view of the existing difficulties an influential section of the shareholders of the Metropolitan Underground railway have petitioned the Great Western railway company to take over the line. There is no indication whether the latter company will consent.

KING TAKES A HOLIDAY.

STARTS ON YACHTING TRIP TO COWES REGATTA.

Will Remain on the Osborne During Stay There and Probably Meet Field Marshal Von Waldersee on Way Home—His Majesty Said to Be in Excellent Health and Attending to Official Business with Great Zeal—Brodrick's Sad Loss.

[Copyright: 1901: By the New York Tribune.]
[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Aug. 2, 3 a. m.—The departure of the King and Queen for Cowes was made yesterday, and caused the usual stir in Pall Mall and Victoria. It will be a long royal holiday, for, after the Cowes regatta, the King is expected at Homburg, where the season has already begun, and where many English people of wealth and fashion have assembled.

The society journals are at variance respecting the royal arrangements, but it is probable that the King will remain on board the yacht Osborne during the regatta week at Cowes and be in readiness, not only to speed the Antarctic ship Discovery, but also to welcome Count von Waldersee returning with the German fleet from China.

May Hasten to Homburg.

The King's departure for Homburg may be hastened by the condition of Empress Frederick, concerning which reports are also confused and contradictory. The Count probably knows more about the case than the correspondents and the royal family is not hastening to Kronberg, so it is safe to assume that she is not yet in a critical stage of her disease, although she is gradually losing strength and wasting away. The King's health is excellent. He does more work than he has for many years and supplies occupation for everybody connected with the court and the royal business agrees with him.

The work in Parliament is no longer retarded by any delay at court and official documents are returned with the royal signature with precision and dispatch.

King's Declaration Bill in Peril.

Lord Salisbury in the House of Lords yesterday clearly indicated the desire and intention of the government to settle the vexed question of the royal declaration, but it is difficult to see how the bill is going to be pushed through the House of Commons without unduly prolonging the session. The acrimony and heat which were imparted into the debate in the Upper House are sure to be reproduced with infinitely more intensity in the popular chamber. The extreme sections of the Protestant party, led by Lord Hugh Cecil and Sir William Harcourt, are to be reckoned with as opponents, while the obstruction of the Irish members will also be a serious obstacle to the passage of the bill.

Sad Blow to Secretary Brodrick.

The Secretary for War has been exposed to general criticism for his lack of tact in dealing with the press, and even the Daily Mail is now moved by generous impulses since death has suddenly darkened his home. Lady Hilda Brodrick was an accomplished woman with a large circle of devoted friends in London society. While her husband was a plodding official and politician with an insatiable appetite for public work, she was a welcome guest at country houses, and often carried him with her against his will. Her death has occurred after a short illness, due to blood poisoning. It is charitable to conclude that Brodrick's recent errors of judgment have been caused by domestic anxiety and distraction.

Another Accident in Rotten Row.

Lady Londonderry's mishap in Rotten row, from which she is recovering, has been followed by a second accident near Albert Gate, where a large chestnut horse bolting at full gallop down the row took the iron barrier at the footpath and threw its rider, Miss Savigear, violently to the ground. The horse was terribly mangled, but the rider escaped with a few bruises.

Delegates from the New York Chamber of Commerce who were recently in England have sent a contribution of £5,000 to found a national memorial to Queen Victoria.

Senator Depew will return to America in ten days, and Assistant Attorney General Beck will sail next Saturday for New York.

I. N. F.

Choates Go to Scotland.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Mrs. Choate, the wife of the American Ambassador, accompanied by her youngest daughter, has gone to Scotland. Mr. Choate will join them next week. He has rented a house at North Berwick for the next month or two.

CHINESE KEEP RAILROAD.

JULY INSTALLMENT DUE TO BRITISH IS PAID.

Impression Had Prevailed That Money Could Not Be Raised and Property Would Go to English by Default—Loma from Thibet Is Negotiating with Russian Officials—Missionaries Return to Their Posts in Shan-Si—Court Orders Equipments.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

PEKIN, Aug. 1.—The Chinese have raised the necessary money and have paid off the July installment on the Northern railway. They will, therefore, retain the road, but the British military authorities will control it.

Dalai Lama in Russia.

The Chinese plenipotentiaries are anxiously considering the meaning of the visit of the Dalai Lama, the High Priest and ruler of Thibet, to St. Petersburg, whither he was invited by the Czar. It is believed that the Lama intends to make approaches to Russia rather than to England, or even China, whose power over his country is nominal.

Fittings for Palace Ordered.

The Governor of Canton has been ordered to prepare rugs and furniture for the palace at Pekin and have them here within two months. The cost of this is estimated at 2,000,000 taels (about $1,500,000), and the Governor is perplexed as to how the money shall be raised, as the province has been already heavily taxed to meet the expenses of the return of the court to Pekin and the payment of indemnities.

Missionaries Go to Shan-Si.

The missionaries who left here some time ago for the Province of Shan-Si, whither they were escorted by a Chinese guard, have left Tayuen-Fu for various cities in the province where their colleagues and native Christians were massacred during the Boxer uprising.

The former magistrate of Tayuen-Fu, who zealously aided Yu Hsien, the former notorious Governor of the province, in the massacre of missionaries and native Christians, has been promoted to the district of Ping Ting Chow without a protest from the British or other Ministers. The magistrate of Shoyang, although degraded by an edict issued in February, retains his office without protest.

Final Protocol Nearly Ready.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—A dispatch to the Times from Pekin dated July 31 says: "The preparation of the final protocol is progressing rapidly. It is expected that it will be signed before the anniversary of the relief of the legations (Aug. 14). It is understood that the application of the increased tariff and the imposition of duties on goods which are now free will come into operation on Oct. 1, goods shipped to China prior to Oct. 1 being exempt.

Boxer Placards in Canton.

CANTON, Aug. 1.—Violent anti-foreign placards, emanating from the Boxers, have been posted in the vicinity of the Christian chapels. The placards protest against the imposition of the house tax, saying it is only exacted in order to meet the indemnity to be paid to the powers, and proceeds:

"If money can be obtained, why not make war on the foreigners? China is not yet defeated. It is only the government's eyes which are blinded by disloyal Ministers. If the Emperor is unable to pay, we Boxers have an excellent plan to gain a victory over the foreigners. Unless this policy is adopted a great rebellion is certain."

SAY KRUGER IS COMING SOON.

Brussels Correspondent Reports Date of Sailing Near End of August.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Aug. 2, 3 a. m.—According to the Brussels correspondent of the Morning Post, Mr. Kruger's departure for the United States is fixed for the end of August.

"Mr. Kruger's American tour," says the Brussels correspondent of the Daily Mail, "will include visits to New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, and Chicago."

"Negotiations are about to begin for his reception by President McKinley."

Will Not Vote Gift to Buller.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Aug. 1.—In the House of Commons this afternoon the Rt.-Hon. A. J. Balfour, the government leader, in reply to a question by John Dillon, Irish Nationalist, said the government did not propose to ask for a grant of money to General Sir Redvers Buller on account of his services in south Africa.

PRISONERS SHOT BY BOER RAIDERS

Report of Gen. Kitchener Tells of Treatment Accorded Yeomanry Patrol.

SCOUTS GIVEN NO TRIAL.

Warning from Kretzinger That Natives Employed by British Are Doomed.

BLOCK HOUSES A SUCCESS

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Lord Kitchener sends two dispatches to the War office which indicate that the Boers still in the field are resorting to all sorts of irregular methods of warfare. The first dispatch, dated Pretoria, from the commander in south Africa says:

"On July 28 an officer's patrol of twenty yeomanry and some native scouts followed two carts and a few Boers fifteen miles from the railway at Doorn River, Orange River Colony, where they were cut off by 200 Boers, and, after defending themselves in a small building, they surrendered when their ammunition was exhausted. Three yeomen were wounded.

Shoot Native Scouts.

"After the surrender the Boers made the native scouts throw their hands up and shot them in cold blood. They afterwards shot a wounded yeoman. The remainder were released. The Boers gave as a reason for shooting the yeoman that they thought he was a Cape 'boy.' Evidence on oath has been taken of the murders."

French Tells of Threat.

The other dispatch is forwarded on the strength of reports made to Lord Kitchener by General French on the same subject as the previous dispatch and says:

"French reports that he has received a letter from Kritzinger (a Boer commander) announcing his intention to shoot all natives in British employ, whether armed or unarmed. Many cases of cold-blooded murder of natives in Cape Colony have recently occurred."

British Public Is Aroused.

LONDON, Aug. 2, 3 a. m.—The cold-blooded Boer atrocities reported by General Kitchener have caused a feeling of horror throughout the country. This morning's newspapers call for strong measures to meet this development of the war, as men who resort to deliberate murder forfeit their belligerent rights, and the hope is expressed that if any such are captured they will be made to pay the full penalty for their crimes.

The weakness of the British position lies in the reluctance of the military authorities to punish with legitimate severity the proved offenses against the laws of war.

Considerable dissatisfaction has for some time past been felt here owing to the excessive leniency that Lord Kitchener has displayed in his operations against the Boer guerrillas, but he may alter his policy with the latest phase of the campaign, as it will be necessary for him to show the loyal natives that he is able to protect them.

Suit Over Flour Cargo.

In the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice yesterday Mackie, Dunn & Co. sued Donald Currie & Co., owners of the Castle line of steamships, which ply between London and south Africa, and Bucknall Bro. of London, managers of the American-African line, for damages on account of the delay in delivering the cargo of the steamship Mashona, which was seized in Algoa Bay by the British warship Partridge. Judgment was reserved.

The British steamship Mashona sailed from New York on Nov. 3, 1899, for Algoa Bay with a cargo of flour intended for the Boers. On its arrival at Algoa Bay the boat was seized by the British cruiser Partridge, which has been the cause of endless controversy.

War Bill a Heavy One.

In the House of Commons Lord Stanley, the financial secretary of the War office, replying to a question, said the cost of the war in south Africa from April 1 to July 31 was £55,750,000 ($178,750,000), partly chargeable against the deficit of last year. The actual cost in July was £1,250,000 ($6,250,000) weekly. The statement was greeted with ironical Irish cheers.

Blockhouse Plan Effective.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

PRETORIA, Aug. 1.—The blockhouse system, which was recently adopted by the British, is evidently a success. The blockhouses now extend for a long distance. The construction has been rapid, only a fortnight having been occupied in building enough of them to cover a stretch of country 180 miles long. This system has resulted in interrupting communication between different bodies of Boers, and enables the British to obtain accurate knowledge of the movements of the burghers.

Colonel Kitchener has had an engagement with and defeated Commandant Viljoen between Roossenekal and the railway. He captured twenty-five Boers, thirty-five wagons, and a pompom. The Eighteenth and Nineteenth Hussars acted gallantly in the fight.

Boers on Portuguese Soil.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LOURENZO MARQUEZ, Aug. 1.—A Boer commando with two guns has entered Portuguese territory and encamped at Guanots. There are 500 Portuguese troops here. Three hundred of them are ready to proceed to Guanotz unless the Boers surrender.

Martial Law at Prison Camp.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Aug. 1.—Martial law has been proclaimed in Tuckers and Morgans Islands, where Boer prisoners of war are confined. The British hired transport Manila, Captain Haddock, from Port Natal July 4 and Table Bay July 8, arrived here today with Boer prisoners.

ASK PARDON FOR BANDIT SON.

Mother of Lima, the Outlaw, Seeks Favors at Hands of Americans.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

HAVANA, Aug. 1.—The mother of Lima, the bandit on whose head there is a price of $1,000, asked Colonel Scott to promise to pardon him if he surrendered himself. Colonel Scott said that if Lima surrendered he would be tried as a bandit and if he remained at large he would be hunted down, and killed if necessary. He added that the best thing Lima could do would be to escape from the island in a boat.

Owing to a lack of quorum there was no meeting of the constitutional convention today.

INVADE VIENNA SHOE MARKET.

Americans Arouse Austrian Guild by Proposal to Open Branches There.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

VIENNA, Aug. 1.—The agitation against the introduction of American shoes is exciting business circles considerably. Government officials, in reply to the appeal of the shoemakers' association to prevent American competition, declined to interfere.

Herr Bitza, chairman of the association, is credited with saying that it is determined to prevent the establishment of American shoe stores and that force will be used if necessary.

Americans can export and sell shoes in Vienna at prices 30 per cent below those of the local dealers.

Gives Up His Project.

Philadelphia, Aug. 1.—[Special.]—Hermann Barthman, who proposed establishing shoe stores in Vienna, said tonight that the opposition to the project had caused him to give up his scheme.

Makes New Balloon Record.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—During a balloon ascension yesterday afternoon Dr. Suring of the Royal Meteorological Institute, attained an altitude of 10,300 meters (33,500 feet), thus beating the previous world's record of 9,150 meters (31,000 feet). The lowest recorded temperature was 40 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit.

News from Foreign Lands.

BERLIN—Karl Liebknecht, son of the late Dr. William L. Liebknecht, the Socialist leader, has been chosen as a candidate for the Reichstag by the Potsdam Socialists.

BERLIN—Herr Engler, director of the Berlin Botanical Gardens, has been informed that he has been elected as honorary member of the American Academy of Sciences.

LONDON—Lord Cromer, British diplomatic agent in Egypt, supports a suggestion that a railway should be built from Khartum to the Red Sea rather than irrigation works.

LONDON—In the House of Lords the Marquis of Salisbury moved that the House accept the King's message recommending that a grant of $500,000 be made to Earl Roberts. The motion was carried unanimously.

BERLIN—The government is quite unruffled over the arrest of Abel Murillo by the Colombian authorities. Foreign Office officials say that a merchantman in foreign territorial waters does not enjoy extra-territorial rights.

LIMA, Peru—Following the introduction in the Peruvian Chamber of Deputies of a resolution to censure the Cabinet, dispatches were received by the government from all parts of the republic declaring approval of the ministerial program.

BERLIN—The German Naval department is now establishing a number of coaling depots in the South Sea, beginning with Matupi and Herbertshohe in New Britain, Yap and Ponepe in the Carolines, Jaluit in the Ralik group of the Marshall Islands, and German Samoa.

ST. JOHNS, N. F.—The new Reid railway bill passed the Upper House of the Colonial Legislature by a vote of 8 to 4. It had previously passed the Lower House unanimously. It will now be signed by the Governor, Sir Cavendish Boyle, which formality will make it law.

BERLIN—Hamburg newspapers assert that Emperor William and Count von Waldersee, on board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern, will arrive at Hamburg on Aug. 8. They publish the program of celebration of the Count's return, which includes an elaborate reception and a luncheon in the City Hall.

LONDON—"In view of the fact that the Mexican government has officially announced," says a dispatch to the Times from Buenos Ayres, "that no alteration will be made in the original program of the Pan-American Congress and that free discussion will be allowed on all pending and future arbitration cases, the governments of Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay, Bolivia, and Peru will send delegates."

SAYS POLICEMAN IS A THIEF.

Woman Who Claims to Have Lost $700 During Recent Fire Blames Loss on Patrolman in Uniform.

Mrs. Joseph Slonecik, 7919 West Eighteenth street, who claims to have lost $700 during a fire at her home on Wednesday, now asserts that the robber was a policeman in uniform, and that he took the money out of her pocket. She was unable to identify him, she said, because of the thick smoke in the building. Rigid investigation will be made, but Lieutenant Johnson thinks it improbable that any policeman was connected with the robbery.

WARNING!

OVER 400 cases of typhoid fever in Chicago and increasing 20 per day. Why not protect your family with an absolutely Germ-Proof, Sterilized, Porcelain Tube

BOSTON WATER PURIFIER!

If in doubt, ask your physician, Chicago Board of Health or any hospital.

Rental Only $1.00 Per Month.

Capacity 15 Gallons Daily.

Sold if desired at $11.00.

Installed FREE OF COST.

PRESTON FILTER CO.,
29 Lake-st., cor. Wabash.
Telephone Central 96.

We close Saturdays during August at one o'clock.

The tide is coming in! If you want to be tied better come in, too!

Another necktie sale! Choice 25c from thousands of choice ties.

Our buyer in New York wrote us a few days since that there are no ties in this lot worth less than $4.50 to $6 a dozen at wholesale.

August is bargain month here for clothing, hats and furnishings.

F. M. ATWOOD
THE ROGERS, PEET & CO. CLOTHING
We fill orders by mail.
"ATWOOD BLDG." Cor. Madison and Clark Sts.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN LIMITED TO COLORADO VIA

Great Rock Island Route

Leave Chicago....1:00 p.m.
Arrive Denver,.... 4:45p.m.
Colo. Spgs.4:30 p.m.
Manitou....5:00 p.m.

ONLY ONE NIGHT OUT

$25.00 ROUND TRIP August 1st to 10th Inclusive

CITY OFFICE: Marquette Bldg., Cor. Adams and Dearborn Sts.

FAIRMONT COAL

From the Mountains of West Virginia.

Not "just as good" as some other coal, but *the standard* steam fuel.

Also best for manufacture of gas and for domestic use.

Fairmont Coal Company,
Old Colony Building, - Chicago.

YARDS—
15th and Loomis-sts.
13th and Lumber-sts.
71-st. and Madison-av.

Telephones, Harrison 185-186.

Fairmont Crushed Coke—Better and cheaper than hard coal.

THE NORTH WESTERN LINE

Station, Wells & Kinzie
Ticket Office, 212 Clark
Tel., Central 721

THE BEST OF EVERYTHING.

Chair, Parlor, Buffet Parlor and Dining Cars and Sleepers.

3.00 AM FAST MAIL. For River points, Madison, Minneapolis, Duluth, Superior, Watertown, Aberdeen, Mitchell, Mobridge, Pierre, Rapid City, Deadwood, Lead, Sioux Falls, Yankton, Sioux City, Omaha, Lincoln, Hastings, Kearney, Grand Island, Denver, Colorado Springs, Cheyenne, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Helena, Butte, Billings, Livingston, Gardiner, Cinnabar, Yellowstone Park, Dakota and South Dakota.

3.00 AM RACOON STATE EX. For Janesville, Madison, La Crosse, Winona, Minnesota and South Dakota.

9.00 AM MENOMINEE EX. For River points, Green Bay, Marinette, Menominee.

9.00 AM COLORADO SPECIAL. For Omaha, Council Bluffs, Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Cripple Creek, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Helena, Butte, Billings, Livingston, Gardiner, Cinnabar, Yellowstone Park, Dakota and South Dakota. Fast time to Denver. Fast time to

ALTGELD'S LIST REVIEWERS' FUN.

Bell Boys, Cooks, and Clerks Classed as Millionaires by the ex-Governor.

CASH OF ONE 10 CENTS.

Music Teacher Loses $8 Lesson in Disproving Charge of Being Wealthy.

EXPOSURE PROVES A FARCE.

A continuous farce comedy was enacted before the Board of Review yesterday. It was entitled, "Millionaires I Know, and How to Tax Them," the author being ex-Governor John P. Altgeld, but it failed to live up to the advance notices. Of the 266 persons listed by the ex-Governor as millionaires and capitalists dodging taxation or underassessed, 111 fled before the reviewers. Many of these proved to be bellboys, hotel cooks, hotel clerks, music teachers, newsdealers, and telephone operators.

Now a bellboy confessed to a cash balance on hand of 10 cents for carfare. Then a vocalist, having a studio in Michigan avenue but classed as a member of the Chicago club, revealed his identity, and complained of having lost $3 because he missed a lesson to face the reviewers. Prominent Chicagoans who had been haled in to meet the Altgeld accusation promptly made hay, and in many cases had their original assessments reduced. Some followed the tactics of General W. C. Newberry, who produced a bank book showing a cash balance of $52.96 on April 1 last. That was his usual balance "at times," he insisted.

Former Governor Altgeld had asserted that of the batteries were turned on those whose names he had placed on the list, $34,500,000 worth of taxable personal property might be added to the tax books. At the conclusion of the day's work, marked by the machinery of the law being made a laughing stock, it was figured there was danger of many millions being cut off the tax records before finally disposing of the Altgeld list.

Discover an Automobile.

Francis C. Donald of the Virginia Hotel, Commissioner of the Central Traffic association, admitted he owned an automobile.

"That's the first automobile we've found in Cook County," said Reviewer Upham with a sigh.

"There are 300 or 400 running around the streets," replied Mr. Donald. "I guess they're not all mine."

The young man who answered as "J. G. Scott, Auditorium Hotel," did not bear the marks of a millionaire, but he was on the Altgeld list.

"Have you any stocks" asked Reviewer West.

"Yes," replied the young man carelessly, evidently not having heard the query correctly. "I have two or three pair. I have plenty of socks."

"Have you any cash on hand," said Mr. West, thinking a millionaire was trying to "duck" by being jocular.

"Yes, I've got 10 cents for carfare."

"Well, what's your business, anyhow," demanded the reviewer.

"I'm a bell hop at de Auditorium—a bellboy, you know," and here Mr. West collapsed.

Complains of Losing $3.

"Fred Bruegger, 208 Michigan avenue," next faced Mr. West. He was slated as a member of the Chicago club.

"When do you pay your dues in the Chicago club" demanded the reviewer. "Have you put some aside for that?"

"Chicago club!" gasped the man. "Why, I never saw the inside of it! I'm a vocalist, a music teacher, and I have a studio in the Fine Arts Building. I've lost $3 by coming over here, for I had to miss a lesson."

"G. A. Coyle, Auditorium Hotel," faced Reviewer West. The Assessors had estimated his personal property at $350.

"I have charge of the bell work at the Auditorium Annex," he replied to a question. "I hire the bell boys. Got anything? No, not even a shave. I have saved a little money," and the $350 assessment will stand.

"I am night clerk at the Windermere Hotel and get $60 a month," said W. F. Rawson.

"I haven't any stocks, bonds, or automobiles," Charles G. Moore said. "I'm the cook at the hotel and I make $100 a month."

Chester M. Dawes, general counsel of the Burlington railroad, said he lived at the Virginia Hotel and the hotel furnished all his household furniture. He had no stocks, bonds, automobiles, nor yachts.

"I know why I'm on that list," he said. Clarence Darrow, Altgeld's partner, wanted a pass and didn't get it. The next day my name went on the millionaire list."

"I've got a few government bonds," said Robert C. Givins, the real estate man, who lives at the Lexington Hotel. "Everything else I have is in real estate and when I get any money I pay up debts."

"But they say you are worth $200,000 in personal property," said Mr. Upham.

"Well, the man who says that is a liar," returned Mr. Givins.

Murry Nelson Anxious for Wealth.

"They say you ought to be assessed at $100,000," was the way Reviewer West saluted Murry Nelson of 3623 Indiana avenue. He had scheduled $1,948, and the Assessors had raised this to $25,000.

"I'm curious to find the man who knows about this property," began Mr. Nelson, "for I want to find it. If he'll show me where it is I'll divide with him."

"Has your wife anything?"

"She says not," smiled Mr. Nelson, "and she's anxious for money all the time."

"Is $375 a just and proper valuation of your household furniture?"

"It is. There's an old billiard table I'd sell for $40. Sewing machine at $10? Well, I don't know about that machine."

"Most of your wealth is in real estate, isn't it?" asked Mr. West.

"What I've got is. I don't know whether I'd call it wealth or not," said Mr. Nelson, as he left.

General Newberry Owns a Watch.

"I've got a watch here worth $35," said General W. C. Newberry, and this is all the personalty he could account for, though ex-Governor Altgeld had said his figure ought to be $500,000.

"I met Altgeld socially at Lambert Tree's house a few days before this list came out," said Mr. Newberry. "Then he marched down here and slated Tree for $300,000 because he had seen his pictures."

H. A. Harris and S. F. Harris of the Chicago Beach Hotel proved to be telephone operators there.

"Be sworn," said Reviewer West, when ex-Congressman George E. Adams appeared.

"I have been sworn. I made a sworn return to the Assessors," said Mr. Adams. He was mad and did not conceal it. The Altgeld estimate in his case was $75,000. His schedule of $13,746 will stand.

"Any diamonds," was asked of O. W. Potter of the Lake Shore drive.

"No, our diamonds were stolen," he answered. "Maybe the police can give you some information."

He stands assessed at $175,000, and but $2,000 worth of property over this figure was dug up.

Other cases heard, the Altgeld estimates, the Assessors' figures, and the valuations placed by the taxpayers themselves before the reviewers follow:

	Altgeld estimate.	Assessors' valuation.	Own estimates.
Lambert Tree	$2,500,000	$54,717	$54,717
P. B. Pettibone	75,000	1,000	1,000
Walter L. Peet	250,000	10,000	10,000
Wm. H. M. Wil-			
liams	50,000	7,000	3,000
O. W. Potter	50,000	4,700	2,500
W. H. Winston	1,000,000	30,000	35,000
Martin B. Madden	250,000	3,500	3,000
Robert C. Mann	75,000	1,250	1,000
James H. Eckels	100,000	5,000	15,000
Charles Hutchinson	25,000	2,500	2,100
Franklin H. Head	1,000,000	3,000	5,000

Deputy City Controller Frost voluntarily had his valuation increased to $4,000, explaining he found he had more money in bank on April 1 last than he had reported.

FREE ICE GIVEN TO POOR.

RECIPIENTS' VAGUE IDEA OF SIZE OF TEN POUNDS.

Ticket Holders Appear at Knickerbocker Depots with Toy Wagons and Clothes Baskets on First Day of Distribution — Small Cakes Unfamiliar to Delivery Men and Generally Exceed Proposed Weight—Salvation Army Officers in Charge.

He would be a mean man who would weigh the ten-pound chunks of ice given away by the Salvation Army and the Knickerbocker Ice company yesterday. It was the first day of the free distribution, and nearly 10,000 pounds—according to the tickets—were delivered into the hands of the poor. If the actual weight was close to twice that sum there is no one to blame but the iceman.

A ten-pound chunk is only five inches square and a foot long, and the icemen are not used to handling such small pieces. A 200-pound cake must be split into twenty to fit the measurements. So those who watched the distribution say that many of the pieces given out would have pulled the scale down nearer to twenty pounds.

Those who were to be the recipients of the free ice had as little idea of the size of a ten-pound piece, and made arrangements for the handling of as much as their imagination suggested. Ten pounds of sugar is a good deal in a poor family. So is ten pounds of coffee, or of rice, and with them those articles are no rarer in big amounts than ice. So as the crowd gathered about the depots of the Knickerbocker Ice company early in the day it came equipped with baskets big and little, bags, toy wagons, and two-wheeled carts to carry home the precious gifts.

Come with a Clothes Basket.

Two little boys with a big clothes hamper between them, at 206 Johnson street, marked the exaggerated idea of ten pounds held by some in the Ghetto.

An old woman who carried a small peach basket on her arm, at the same depot showed that she had at least a proper conception. Unfortunately for her, however, the first piece she was offered must have been nearly twenty-five pounds and would not go in the basket, so she had to trade for a smaller chunk.

Two little girls, lugging an old coal scuttle between them, presented two tickets and went away with their burden, presenting a picture of summer and winter that made many laugh.

Over at Union and Sixteenth streets, where the ice is unloaded from cars, there was a long line of boys with wagons of various sorts waiting almost from daylight for the distribution. They got away quickly with their treasures when they received them. Most of the recipients seemed to be afraid that the ice would melt before they got it home.

Major Bovill of the Salvation Army, who is in charge of the distribution, visited ten of the depots during the morning and watched the work. Whenever he got a chance he explained to the people the method of making an ice box out of two soap boxes, a small one in a big one, with dirt or sawdust in between. There was a steady demand for soap boxes all day at the Ghetto groceries, and many of the makeshifts were put together as described.

Where Tickets May Be Secured.

The free tickets for the new supply are to be had of the following officers of the Salvation Army:

Captain J. Carlson, 1923 North Clark street.
Captain Nativig, 3631 Buffalo avenue.
Captain Phell, 3109 Wentworth avenue.
Captain Anderson, Lieutenant Caristedt, 147 Milton avenue.
Captain E. Anderson, Lieutenant B. Larson, 1240 Fifty-ninth street.
Captain Berg, Lieutenant Hendrickson, Lieutenant Johnson, 244 Grand avenue.
Adjutant Parker, Captain Magha, Lieutenant Jackson, 558 West Madison street.
Captain Buchan, Lieutenant Deterle, 104 Thirty-ninth street.
Captain Debursch, 1021 West Madison street.
Captain Agnew, Captain Tuttle, 1778 Milton avenue.
Adjutant Paull, Lieutenant Turner, 418 West Sixty-third street.
Captain Magee, Lieutenant Morrison, State and Forty-fourth streets.
Captain Whiting, Lieutenant Hagerty, 6377 Halsted street.
Ensign Fields, 411 West Harrison street.
Captain Sherwood, Lieutenant Hopkins, 174 North Forty-eighth avenue.
Captain Jackline, Lieutenant McCabe, 665 Lincoln avenue.
Captain Kingston, 306 State street.
Candidate Peterson, 2916 State street.
Candidate Schult, 587 Clark street.
Candidate Johnson, Assistant Berg, 894 Dearborn street.
Captain Christianson, 118 West Madison street.

TODAY TO BE LITTLE WARMER.

Heat Will Have Brief Reign, but Its Power Is Expected to Be Broken in the Evening.

TEMPERATURE IN CHICAGO YESTERDAY.

	Street level.	Auditorium.		Street level.	Auditorium.
8 a. m.	75	69	3 p. m.	75	71
9 a. m.	75	70	6 p. m.	76	71
10 a. m.	75	70	9 p. m.	74	70
11 a. m.	75	69	10 p. m.	73	...
12 m.	76	69	12 p. m.	73	...
1 p. m.	76	70	2 a. m.	71	...

Cool breezes from the lake which have fanned Chicago for two days will suspend business temporarily this morning, and warmer winds from the south will send the mercury up, gather clouds, and render showers probable. Forecaster Cox has scheduled the temperature to reach the 80° mark during the day, but the return of the heat will last but a few hours. In the evening it will be cooler. Chicago enjoyed summer resort weather yesterday compared with the larger cities of the middle West. The heat was extreme in Nebraska, Kansas, and other States beyond the Mississippi River. At Omaha the mercury marked 100°, while the hottest point in the United States was at Huron, S. D., where 108° were registered.

The first hint of autumn, the gradual turning of the leaves on the trees, was noticeable yesterday on the North Side. The change from green to brown, gradual at first, but noticeable because of the richness of the color, was succeeded by the occasional dropping of a leaf, the surest symptom of the coming fall. The first sufferers were the elms. The change in the verdure is due not to frost but to the dry weather, and the falling leaf on the first day of August is taken as an omen of an early autumn by gardeners.

FASSETT GETS GOOD POSITION.

Leader of the Hyde Park Republicans Opposing the Jamieson-Porter Faction Is Given a Post.

Kitt Fassett, the young Hyde Park Republican who led a revolt for two years against the Jamieson-Porter machine, has finally been rewarded with a good position. Mr. Fassett received notice yesterday that he had been appointed to the position of cashier in the State Grain Inspector's office. He succeeds George W. Rogers, who went in at the beginning of ex-Chief Inspector E. J. Noble's administration more than four years ago.

OBITUARY.

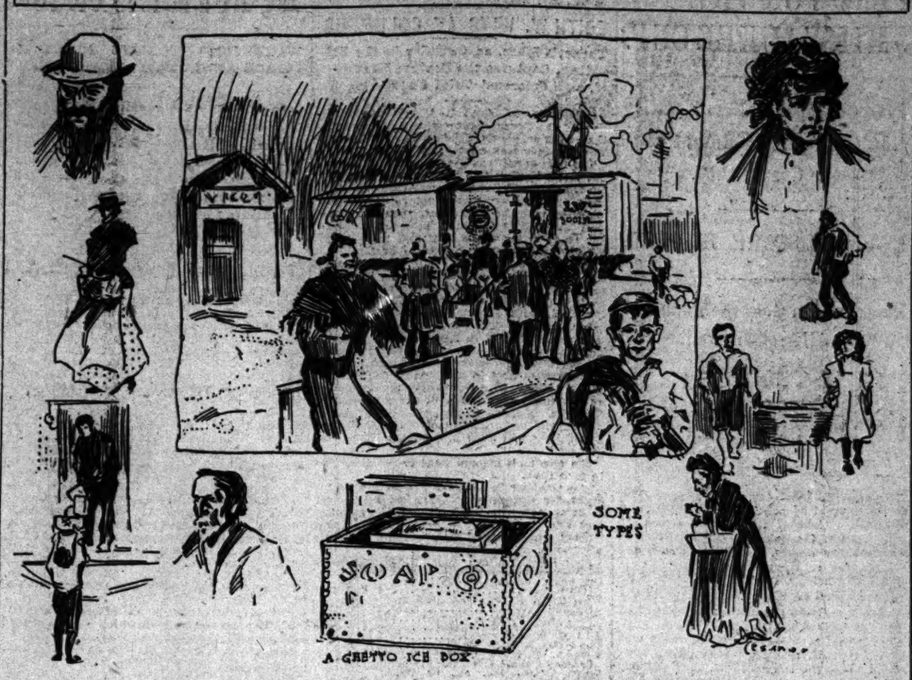
JOHN C. PIERSON, for many years a prominent Republican and party leader in Iowa, died yesterday at the home of his son, Lewis J. Pierson, in Wilmette, Ill. He was 80 years old, and up to nine years ago, when he retired to live the remaining days of his life quietly among his children, Mr. Pierson was one of the most active citizens in the State of his adoption. Besides managing successfully a large farm he found time to attend the meetings and conventions of his party, held a number of local and State offices, and gave his services as a stump speaker to the party in every campaign.

ALICE MAY PARKER, formerly a resident of Chicago, died at Los Angeles, Cal., aged 32 years. She was known in Chicago as an active worker in the cause of charity and as a member of the Woman's Relief Corps. She will be buried at Los Angeles.

Steamer Manitou to Run to Buffalo.

As soon as the regular summer business is over next month the steamer Manitou will doubtless be put on the run to Buffalo for a number of trips before the Pan-American Exposition closes. It is proposed to lodge the passengers on board the steamer for a couple of days at Buffalo each trip, the Manitou becoming a floating hotel for the time being.

SCENE AT FIRST DAY'S DISTRIBUTION OF FREE ICE TO THE POOR.



SEEK THE TRAIN ROBBERS.

POLICE MAKE MANY ARRESTS; FIND NO DEFINITE CLEW.

Two of Three Men Who Were Captured Beside a Camp Fire Near the Scene of the Baltimore and Ohio Holdup Are Said by the Trainmen to Resemble the Bandits—Looking for a Mysterious Launch — Search the Marshes.

Though fourteen suspects were arrested yesterday, no definite clew has been discovered to the identity of the robbers who held up the Baltimore and Ohio train at Edgemoor, Ind., on Wednesday evening.

Half a hundred city and special detectives, led by Captain George Shippy of the South Chicago Station and Special Agent J. T. Ryan of the Baltimore and Ohio railway, searched the marshes all day in the vicinity of the holdup and investigated every theory suggested.

The nearest approach to an identification of the robbers was obtained when three of the prisoners were brought before Engineer Collins and Fireman Daveny, who had looked into the pistols of the bandits the night before. Both Collins and Daveny said that the appearance of two of the trio—a large, muscular man and another of slight build—corresponded strikingly with that of the robbers. The sound of their voices seemed familiar, but the railroad men were not sure of the identification.

Caught Near Scene of Robbery.

The three men, who gave the names of Edward McCoy, John Becker, and Robert Israelson, were taken to the South Chicago station, where they will be submitted to sweatbox examination. They were captured two miles west of the spot where the train was stopped.

About daylight the detectives came upon the men, sitting about a freshly built campfire. They denied knowledge of the holdup and said they were sailors recently arrived in South Chicago and on their way to Cleveland, O.

In Becker's pocket was found a card on which was the word "Kline" in handwriting he admitted to be his. A torn bit of pasteboard found beside the track where the train was stopped bore the words "Glinck Klinck" in strangely similar chirography. Becker denied having written the latter expression, but showed confusion when Captain Shippy called his attention to the similarity of the capital "K." When Becker was told to write a "K" he made an ornate letter totally unlike the character on the card found in his pocket.

The three men were taken to Whiting and Edgemoor, where a score of people recognized them as strangers they had seen about the day before. Charles L. Morrison, a Lake Shore freight clerk, and W. A. Hickey, a Standard Oil employé at Whiting, saw the prisoners go through that town on a handcar toward Edgemoor late in the afternoon.

Try to Steal a Lantern.

James Rogers, a Lake Shore trackwalker, said that two men had tried to take his red lantern away from him at dusk on Wednesday evening. He showed Special Agents J. T. Ryan and Gresinger where he had escaped the men, and pointed out the tracks they made when they left him. The detectives followed the trial to Edgemoor and lost it on the railroad near the scene of the robbery.

The dynamite which was used by the robbers had been buried beside the track for some time. The detectives found the hole in which it had been concealed.

Of the fourteen men under arrest four are at Albion, Ind., three at East Chicago, two at Whiting, two at Hammond, and three at South Chicago. The entire expanse of the marshes was scoured, and all persons who could not give an adequate account of their movements were arrested. They will all be at the South Chicago Station this morning, when the train crew will be on hand, together with other witnesses, to attempt an identification of the robbers.

Anent the theory that the robbers escaped in a boat. The police are looking for a mysterious launch which passed up the river late on Wednesday night. The craft bore no lights, and when it passed beneath the Adams street bridge a passerby noticed that four men were aboard and that a rowboat was in tow.

CHARGE ILLEGAL USE OF MAILS.

Two Witnesses Testify in Trial of Officials of United Express and Freight Company.

United States Commissioner Foote yesterday listened to testimony in the cases of Walter B. McBride, President, and Isaac Athey, secretary of the United Express and Freight company, who are charged with using the mails to defraud. The complainant is Filipe Ortiz, who came to Chicago from his home at Matehuala, Mexico. He related in detail his business dealings with the prisoners, stating that he had invested $1,250 in stock of the company, under an agreement that he was to receive $4,000 salary as an agent in Mexico, but that he had received only one month's salary.

Dewitt C. Summers of Dallas, Tex., testified that he had paid $1,000 to the company, in consideration of which he was appointed general manager in Texas. The title, he said, was the most valuable thing he got out of his employers.

Testimony will be given today, it is said, to show that the plan of McBride for carrying on his business was not feasible, and that he could not have carried out the contracts he signed.

August Vacation Rates.

Chicago and Northwestern Ry. Madison, Milwaukee, and Waukesha, $4; Devil's Lake, $4.95; Green Lake, $5.15; Neenah, $5.35; St. Paul and Minneapolis, $10.35; Marquette, $10.85; Duluth, $14.35; Colorado and the Black Hills, $25; Utah, $40; Gogebic Lake, $10.85; and half rates to all tourist and fishing resorts in Wisconsin and Michigan. Minimum rate, $4. Dates of sale Aug. 1-10; return limit, Oct. 31. Tickets at 212 Clark street and Wells Street Station.

DEBT AGENCY IS ACCUSED NOW.

C. F. Meyer & Co. Joined with Constable Greenberg in Petition for a Restraining Order.

William S. Cameron and A. P. Clark Matson of the law firm of Cameron and Matson, and, with Carl F. Meyer, forming the collection agency of C. F. Meyer & Co., were made defendants with Constable Louis Greenberg in a bill for injunction filed in the Circuit Court yesterday by Attorney Walter G. Kraft. The plaintiffs are Carl and Medora Johnson, who have a confectionery store at 139 West Erie street.

It is charged in the bill that Greenberg used illegal and violent means to levy on a judgment for $150 secured by the collection agency and lawyers mentioned against the Johnsons. It further is alleged that this judgment was obtained on a claim which had been paid in full, and that the lawyers and the constable who acted for them knew at the time the levy was made no money was owed the petitioners. Again, it is charged, the constable adopted the tactics he did in accordance with instructions from the lawyers.

A. P. Clark Matson, one of the defendants, appeared before Judge Chytraus yesterday in an appeal case from Justice Woods' court, where Colonel Francis T. Colby was fined $10 for striking Matson in the face. Colby took the appeal, and the court reserved his decision.

Judge Holdom yesterday refused to quash the indictments returned against Constables Mathew Roach, Frank Dean, W. J. Kelly, George Nelson, John Heavey, and Phillip Menard for slot machine raids.

LEVEE RESORTS CHEAT CITY.

Former Saloonkeepers Sell Beer at Higher Rate, but Pay No License.

The levee is again enjoying itself as of old, but beer is being sold at $1 a bottle instead of five cents a glass. The Custom-House place saloonkeepers who were compelled to close by Chief O'Neill have either moved across the street or are running "parlors." In these tables are set and a piano is kept going, while visitors are importuned to "buy."

The saloonkeeper is now paying a government license, which costs $50. Under the old régime he paid an additional $500 for a city license. He does not sell as much liquor now, but most of the liquor dealers say there is more money under the present system.

"I did not know that such a state of affairs existed," said Chief O'Neill, "but if these resorts are run illegally it must stop. I will see that action is taken immediately."

HELPS GADS HILL SETTLEMENT.

Entertainment Nets $250, Which Will Be Used Buying Tents for the Encampment.

Gads Hill Settlement realizes $250 from an entertainment last night given by the management of the Hotel Moraine, Highland Park. The program was musical and literary, and the buildings and grounds were crowded with friends of the cause.

AMERICAN WHO FOUGHT DUEL IN GERMANY.

EMIL HARTMAN

According to a letter received in Duluth a few days ago, the news of which was printed in Wednesday's "Tribune," Adolph Hartman, a graduate of the Duluth High School and at present a student in mining engineering at Achen, Germany, fought a duel with swords recently with Lieutenant Pachmann of the German army, who was severely wounded in the throat. The quarrel which led to the duel took place six months ago, and the time which intervened between slaps and swords was given to Hartman to train himself in the use of the sword, of which he knew nothing.

BLUE SEA HAS A COMEDY.

CHICAGO AMATEUR MARINERS ARE TECHNICAL DESERTERS.

Trumbull White and His Party, Who Shipped as Sailors in Order to Accompany the Northwestern on Its First Trip, Lose Their Pay Because They Left the Vessel in a Foreign Port—Marine Hospital Fund Gets the Cash.

Although no price is on their heads, four Chicago residents are outlaws under the rules of the sea. Yesterday their pay as able mariners on the good ship Northwestern jingled merrily as it was transferred by Deputy Collector McCreary to the Marine Hospital fund.

The money had been confiscated by the government. The Chicago residents, whose ocean had been a rain barrel before they shipped on the new sea-going craft on its maiden trip, are deserters.

The seamen and seawomen who fled from the Northwestern when the ship was in a foreign port were Trumbull White, newspaper correspondent, who shipped as supercargo; Kate White, his wife, who was registered on the ship's list as stewardess; Owen White, their son, who became a cabin boy for the occasion; and Bella Wells, daughter of an official of the Chicago Shipbuilding company, who was down on the pay rolls as assistant stewardess.

Even though the Chicago people are deserters in the eyes of the law, their friends need have no concern. They will not be hanged from the yard arm nor will they be made to walk the plank. The offense is only technical.

The Northwestern is not a passenger craft. Its license limits its usefulness to the freighting trade. When Mr. White and his friends applied for passage on the vessel they were told that they might ship as seamen, and as such they shipped. The party in the aggregate earned just $191.65 on the passage.

When Liverpool was reached the amateur seamen and seawomen packed their trunks and left the ship, proceeding on to drink in the beauties of the fatherland.

Captain Atkinson, grim man of duty, went at once to the American Consul and reported that the party had deserted. It had. Leaving a ship in a foreign port is desertion and the penalty is forfeiture of pay.

The Northwestern made its way back over the Atlantic and up the St. Lawrence into the lakes. Yesterday, as the vessel again turned its nose toward Europe, the story of desertion became known.

Fined for Selling Underweight Ice.

L. L. Pettibone, a driver for the White Ice company, was fined $25 by Justice Chott yesterday for selling ice underweight. Pettibone is said to have carried two scales in his wagon. One is in perfect condition and bears the stamp of the City Sealer. The other is said to be so arranged that full weight is not given. The prisoner did not deny the charges.

CUPID USES A TARGET GUN

BOY SHOOTS A SPARROW AND A HASTY WEDDING RESULTS.

Youth Fires at the Bird, Kills It, and the Bullet Glances Upward and Strikes Mrs. Julia Watkins in the Face—Fearing She Is Seriously Hurt the Woman Notifies Her Divorced Husband and They Are Remarried in a Hurry.

A small boy with a target rifle played the part of Cupid with such success that he brought about a marriage within three hours. Incidentally Mrs. Julia Watkins is nursing a badly wounded cheek and there is one English sparrow less on the West side.

Mrs. Watkins, who lives at 190 Washington boulevard, was divorced from her husband, Joseph W. Watkins, just four years ago. Mr. Watkins is the Treasurer of the Pulverizer company, with an office in the Monadnock building.

Recently the misunderstanding between husband and wife was adjusted, and they decided to marry again. The wedding was set for next week, the ring was bought and the minister engaged. All this without any apparent intervention of Cupid.

On Tuesday noon Mrs. Watkins left her residence and started across the street. At that moment Herbert Sutton, a 13-year-old boy living near by, fired his toy rifle at an English sparrow in the road. The bullet hit the bird, then struck the pavement, was deflected upward, and struck Mrs. Watkins just above the mouth. The ball lodged in her left cheek, where it was afterward located by a surgeon and removed.

At first unaware how serious the accident might be, Mrs. Watkins telephoned to her former husband, who hastened to the scene. When it was found that an operation would be necessary to remove the bullet both thought the marriage would better take place at once.

The minister was summoned, a license procured, and the ceremony took place at 4 o'clock in the parlor of Mrs. Watkins' house. After that the bride accompanied the doctor to a hospital, and the wound was treated.

The boy, who had been trembling with fear of the consequences of his careless act, was sent home with his rifle; Mr. Watkins returned to his office, and everybody was happy—even including the sparrow, for it was enjoying enduring peace.

BRAKEMAN ACCUSED OF TRICK.

Five Men Discharged on Charge of Having Worked Sharp Transportation Scheme.

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 1.—Five freight brakemen on the river division of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway have been discharged and arrests may follow an alleged attempt to defraud the road in the transportation of harvest laborers from Chicago to the Twin Cities and over branch lines into South Dakota.

Officials of the road assert that the discharged men were parties to an arrangement made by other brakemen with employment agents in Chicago and in towns along the Chicago-Kansas City line by which the men they secured to fill orders for help from South Dakota farmers were carried in box cars to St. Paul, the agents saving the cost of tickets and the brakemen pocketing from 50 cents to $1 each for the men they carried.

CANADA TO TEST DIVORCE.

Woman Who Secured a Decree in Detroit Must Face Trial for Marrying Again.

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 1.—An important case testing the validity of United States divorces in Canada will be tried here on Sept. 10.

Minnie Woods, the defendant, is charged with having been married on Canadian soil for the second time while her first husband was alive, a divorce having been obtained in Detroit and in the belief that her first marriage was thereby annulled.

The crown authorities take the view that when a Canadian who is married in the dominion goes to the United States courts to obtain a divorce he or she on remarrying in Canada during the lifetime of a former husband or wife must face trial in case information is laid.

BURNS THE BRITISH FLAG.

J. J. McBride Hauls Down Standard at Albion, N. Y., and Sets Fire to It.

Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 1.—[Special.]—John J. McBride, who claims he was exiled from England because of his sympathy for the Boers, visited Albion today with the hose company from Adams Basin, it being the annual reunion of western New York firemen. During the parade McBride saw a large British flag suspended across the main street. Breaking from his place in line, standing upon the shoulders of two stalwart firemen, he tore down the banner and burned it while those around him sang the "Star Spangled Banner," and gave McBride three hearty cheers. The villager in front of whose house the flag was torn down has threatened prosecution.

ANTHRACITE COAL PRICE RISES.

Advance of Ten Cents a Ton Is Announced, Making $6.90 the Retail Figures for August.

The price of anthracite coal again advanced ten cents per ton yesterday. Another raise of equal proportion is expected on Sept. 1 after which the hard coal men say they will be satisfied to let the price remain at $6 per ton wholesale and $7 retail. During August consumers must pay $6.90. No advance in soft coal was announced, wholesale coal men stating that they were satisfied with the present prices. Hocking Valley coal in box cars was raised fifteen cents per ton to Western purchasers, but it is said that this action will not make any difference to the price in Chicago.

SWINDLE IN POLICE STATIONS.

Telephone Company Officials Find Boxes Patronized by Patrolmen Filled with Slugs and Bad Coins.

Officials of the Chicago Telephone company complained to Inspector Heidelmeier at East Chicago Avenue Police Station that lead slugs and five-cent pieces are being dropped into the telephones in the North Side police stations. One of the company's agents opened the telephone box at the East Chicago Avenue Station and found fifteen slugs and two nickels.

DELIRIOUS MAN TAKES LEAP.

August Harch Jumps from Third Story Window at St. Luke's Society and Is Seriously Hurt.

August Harch of Lee Center, Ill., leaped from a third-story window at the St. Luke's society building, 1710 Indiana avenue, early this morning while delirious. His right leg was broken and his scalp cut. He was taken to the Samaritan Hospital.

CHICAGO RACING MAN ROBBED.

Dr. Taylor, Starter at Winnipeg, Manitoba, Races, Has Pocket Picked at Fair Grounds.

Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 1.—[Special.]—Dr. Taylor of Chicago, who is acting as starter at the races here, was robbed of a large amount of money at the fair grounds today Pickpockets were so active the police made a raid and arrested thirty men.

FLOWER BEDS IN SMOKE AND SOOT.

Surprises Greet "The Tribune" Judges on Their Visit to Northwest Side.

ONE WOMAN'S GOOD WORK

Shadows of Great Factories Brightened by Blossom and Growing Vine.

IMPROVE A CITY TRACT.

"Where there's a will there can be a garden," is a slight perversion of the old truism, but that it holds equally good was proved conclusively yesterday to the minds of the judges in THE TRIBUNE'S best garden competition, Mrs. Herman J. Hall and James Jensen. Their route lay through the thickly settled portions of the Northwest Side of the city.

There are few fine houses over that way, the streets are in a miserable condition, the lots are small, and the air is full of smoke and dust. The residents are for the most part foreigners by birth. Yet four out of every five houses had some sort of a garden. It was in all cases necessarily small, and not always artistic, but it contained flowers. Each widow had given her mite toward making the city more presentable in appearance.

There is one woman on Coblentz street who has eight children, the oldest not over 10. She lives in a cottage of not more than four rooms, her yard room is not over fifteen feet square. This woman has found the time to cultivate a little garden. Her oldest child may have helped some perhaps, but he is much too small and much too frail to have done much. In the center of the miniature garden is a chicken coop, neatly fenced off with wire netting. Around this is a narrow gravel walk, along the two side fences are rows of old-fashioned flowers which show every evidence of a woman's care. Along the rear fence grow a few vegetables. Small as it is the garden appeals to the eye both for the beautiful and for the practical. The little woman's eyes gleamed with pleasure as the judges praised the results of her efforts.

"It's been hard work," she said, "for water is scarce and the ground is poor, but it has been a source of great pleasure."

"What a pity everybody cannot love flowers as this woman does," commented Mrs. Hall. "Chicago would soon be a garden spot if they did."

Surprise for the Judges.

Not far from this humble garden live two men who have been friends from youth. They love flowers, they love green grass, and they determined to have both. In that part of the city the lots are not over twenty feet wide, so they bought three. Their cottages were built on the two outside lots, the center they left for grass, and the small strip in the rear they cultivated in flowers and vegetables. They were busily watering their small possessions when the judges arrived. The whole place looked so bright, so clean, and so inviting, in spite of smoke laden air and the rutty street in front that the judges fairly gasped with surprise.

"Raising gardens out this way is a difficult task," said one of the friends, "but we work on them every morning and every evening. It is a fine recreation after coming from the shop, and we enjoy it. We raise enough vegetables to supply our tables, and enough flowers to decorate our yards and our tables, and have some left for our friends who are not so fortunate."

Gardening Under Difficulties.

Any one who has made the experiment will understand what labor is involved in growing a garden under the shadow of a large manufacturing establishment. Several people on West Wood street have accomplished this task. One man has grown a miniature garden in a lot that puts a large furniture factory. His flowerbeds are neat, his flowers are arranged with the skill of an expert horticulturist; his rear porch is protected from the sun by a vine-covered awning; his woodshed and his side fences are shut out of view by luxuriant creepers. To accomplish this this gardener must bathe his flowers carefully every day, for the soot from the great factory chimney falls from morning to night like a heavy rain. To neglect the flowers for more than a day would mean their almost certain death.

The effect of this man's work is apparent along his entire block; his neighbors have attempted to follow; they, too, have planted gardens and have fought the soot, smoke and dust. They have not succeeded quite so well as he, but all have made a creditable showing.

What the judges saw on the North Side on Wednesday was quite as surprising, in a different way, as what they viewed yesterday. Ingenuity, skill, and energy were apparent on all sides.

Improves a City Lot.

At one place a public-spirited woman had taken an ungainly rubbish-covered three-cornered lot, owned by the city, and with her own hands and her own money transformed it into one of the prettiest spots in all Chicago. This plot of ground is in front of this woman's house. It had long been an eyesore to the entire neighborhood, but until this spring no one seemed to take an interest in its improvement.

People living in the immediate vicinity often spoke of the need of cultivating this little strip, but no one apparently took enough interest to go ahead with the work. That is, no one did until this public-spirited woman took the matter in hand. Now the parklet is surrounded by a neat wire fence, with posts painted green; in its center are flower beds and shrubs and around its borders is well-kept grass. It deserves to bear the name of its benefactor.

Miracle in Way of an Arbor.

Another North Side woman, who lives in a flat, and who has small children who need protection from the hot rays of the sun while they breathe outdoor air, has worked almost a miracle in the way of an arbor. The lot on which this particular flat building is situated is not deep, and is just thirty-two feet in width. Immediately in the rear of the building is one arbor, covered with Virginia creeper, some ten feet wide by three in length. In the rear of the lot is another arbor with a similar covering, which has a width of twelve feet and a length of thirty-five feet. So dense is the covering of vines that not a ray of sun can penetrate.

This arbor is used by the children day times as a playhouse, where they can be as cool and comfortable as in a refrigerator. The woman of the house also finds a personal use for it on hot afternoons by transforming it into a reception parlor and serving tea there to her friends.

"This arbor," said Mr. Jensen, after viewing it from all sides, "is one of the finest I have ever seen. It shows what can be accomplished with Virginia creepers if they are properly trained."

An old man, who hardly looks the 81 years he claims, and who is a proud descendant of John Hancock, has cultivated a trumpet creeper that probably holds the record in this part of the country. It is so large and luxuriant that it covers an entire side fence and hangs over as a sort of curtain to shut out the public view of the rear yard.

An amateur gardener near the Ferris wheel has worked several wonders with birchbark, which the Indians once used for canoes. He has designed out of it flower boxes in a half dozen different shapes; some of these he has placed on the railing to the front steps, while with perhaps forty others he has lined the fence surrounding his back yard. In all of these boxes flowers of various hues are growing, but it is easy to see the great pains necessary to keep so many flower boxes, so high up from the ground, well watered. This same man has erected in his rear garden a rustic chair with a canopy of Virginia creeper, suggesting a pleasant seat for tea or a smoke on any hot afternoon.

ONE SAFE HIT OFF CALLAHAN.

Detroit Team Is Again Shut Out by the White Stockings, Score 4 to 0.

CLOSE UNTIL THE EIGHTH

But Four Visitors Reach First Base and Only One of Them Gets to Third.

BOSTON ONCE MORE LOSES.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Chicago	61	32	.656	Philadelphia	51	42	.548
Boston	60	33	.645	Washington	41	52	.441
Baltimore	57	34	.626	Cleveland	39	54	.419
Detroit	55	38	.591	Milwaukee	30	64	.319

Yesterday's Results.

Chicago, 4; Detroit, 0.
Baltimore, 6; Washington, 4.
Philadelphia, 5; Baltimore, 4.
Philadelphia, 3; Boston, 8.

Games Today.

Detroit at Chicago.
Cleveland at Milwaukee.
Boston at Philadelphia.
Washington at Baltimore.

Not to be outdone by his manager, Jim Callahan pitched a remarkable game against Detroit yesterday and not only duplicated Griffith's feat of shutting out the Tigers without a run but came pretty near shutting them out without a hit, either. One little, lonely single was all the visitors could show for their afternoon's work, and this was made by their pitcher when Callahan in a generous moment gave his rival something easy.

The champions could do little enough in the run making line until the eighth, when a batting rally, led by Callahan, clashed the game, which had hitherto been held by the risky margin of one run, the final score being 4 to 0.

Callahan had the steadiest kind of support, the only slip being a hard chance by Shugart, and "Cal" himself had everything a pitcher needs, evidently. He permitted two men to walk in the early innings before he fairly got up steam, and then there wasn't a Detroiter who swept the sharp one in his curve ball. Four Tigers saw first base during the game, one on a single, one on a fumble, and the other two on passes. One of them, Yeager, was able to hobnob with Burke at third, and he was the only one. He led off the third inning with a clean hit to right. Casey dumped a bunt to Callahan and was out. Holmes hit to Callahan, too, and met the same fate, while Yeager perched at third and died there, when Callahan, to make things perfectly sure, struck out Barrett. That was the first, last, and only time a score threatened.

The White Stockings' runs were a long time in coming. A sharp double play, with Casey at the bat, cut off a possible run in the first inning. The Hustler hasn't next appearing came in the fourth. Jones led off with the cleanest kind of a triple, straight through left center. He watched Mertes pop out at first by Casey, then isbell lifted a long fly to center, and Jones cantered home with the first run. Barrett not even trying to throw him out.

On that one ball hung all the rooters' hopes. The champions threw away at least one run in the seventh through Burke's inability to advance a runner. He hit a little fly, resulting in a double play. Thus Shugart's corking three-bagger directly after was utterly wasted. Sugden ended the inning.

Detroit made a chance for a run in the eighth. Callahan led off with a clean drive to left. Hoy laid down a perfect bunt and beat it out by a step. Jones dropped one just a little nearer the plate and was out by the thousandth part of an instant, but the runners were at third and second, and when Mertes swatted the ball clear over Nance's head for another three cushions, both men scored, leaving Callahan perched a third base to Barrett's credit. Stanley ended the inning by striking out.

Callahan had one chance in the eighth, when Shugart struck out Nichols and Schriver. In the following inning, with the bags all covered and none out, Waddell forced the three following men at the plate to lift tall flies, and not a Cardinal tramped the pan.

The lone run which fell to the lot of St. Louis was corralled in the eighth through two errors by McCormick.

The diminutive outfielder was exposed to Waddell on the slab, and while he was not hit hard, the Remnants kept pecking away, and these hits, with poor support which does not appear in the error column, gave the locals a comfortable and safe lead.

In the first inning Hartsel dumped a short fly into left and raced on to second, as Burkett tried for a running catch rather than playing the ball safe. Green trundled one into center and Hartsel scored. Chance walked, and Doyle advanced both runners with a sacrifice. Green scored on Raymer's out at first.

McCormick's single, steal of second, and an error by Padden yielded another in the second. Harper scored again in the fourth on a base on balls, Waddell's single, and Hartsel's fly. The final tally was secured in the fifth, when Chance, Doyle, and Raymer singled in succession. Score:

Chicago.	R	B	P	A	E	St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E
Hartsel, rf	1	1	2	0	0	Burkett, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Green, cf	1	1	1	0	0	Padden, 2b	0	0	1	3	1
Chance, 1b	1	1	9	0	0	Casey, 1b	0	0	9	0	0
Doyle, 2b	1	0	1	3	0	Donovan, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Raymer, ss	0	0	0	2	0	Wallace, ss	0	0	3	5	0
Harper, rf	0	1	1	0	0	McGann, lf	0	0	1	0	0
McCormick, lf	0	0	2	0	1	Nichols, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Kahoe, c	0	0	10	0	0	Schriver, c	0	1	7	1	0
Waddell, p	0	0	0	2	0	Buelow, p	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	4	3	27	7	1	Totals	0	2	27	10	1

Chicago ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 1 0—4
St. Louis ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—Hartsel, Schriver. Sacrifice hit—Doyle. Stolen bases—Green, McCormick, Doyle. Double plays—Wallace, Padden, and Casey; Nichols, Padden, and Casey. First base on balls—Off Waddell, Nichols (2), Schriver, Kruger, Buelow (2), Wallace, Burkett (2); by Buelow, Waddell. Bases on balls—Off Waddell: Burkett, Padden, Donovan, McGann, Nichols, Schriver (2), Buelow (2). Hit by pitcher—Kruger, Padden. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; St. Louis, 10. Hit by pitcher—Burkett, Raymer, Kahoe. Time—1:37. Umpires—O'Day and Brown.

Notes of the Game.

Emmet Heidrick is expected to rejoin the team here tomorrow.

Tom Brown, who assisted O'Day in umpiring, is the old Washington outfielder.

St. Louis plays here again tomorrow and Sunday. Today is an open date on the schedule.

PHILLIES DEFEAT BROOKLYN.

Duggleby Wins His Own Game by Fine Pitching and a Lucky Hit in the Tenth Inning.

Brooklyn, Aug. 1.—The pitchers again cut an important figure in today's game, Kennedy losing by his generosity, while Duggleby won it by good work in the box and at the bat. Kennedy started off to make a no hit record, not a single being made off him until the eighth. Philadelphia got a run in the fifth on a pass to Jennings, a steal, Hallman's sacrifice and Duggleby's fly. McCreery had tallied in the same inning for Brooklyn on McGreery's single, Irwin's bunt, a steal and McGuire's fly. Duggleby scored the winning run in the tenth on his bunt, a sacrifice, and Delehanty's safe hit. Score:

Philadelphia.	R	B	P	A	E	Brooklyn.	R	B	P	A	E
Thomas, cf	0	0	1	0	0	Keeler, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Wolve'n, 2b	0	0	1	3	0	Keeler, lf	0	2	1	0	0
Thick, 1b	0	0	9	0	0	Beckard, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Delehanty, lf	0	1	0	0	0	Dahlen, 2b	0	0	2	3	0
McFarl'd, c	0	0	5	1	0	Dahlen, ss	0	0	1	2	1
Mennin'r, rf	0	0	1	0	0	Jennings, cf	1	1	1	0	0
Hallman, 2b	0	0	4	3	0	Irwin, 3b	0	2	0	4	0
Cross, ss	0	0	0	4	0	McGuire, c	0	0	1	0	0
Duggleby, p	1	0	2	1	0	Kennedy, p	0	0	1	1	0
Totals	1	2	4	80	15	1	Totals	1	7	29	20	2

Philadelphia ..... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1
Brooklyn ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hit—Sheckard. Stolen bases—Jennings, McCreery. Sacrifice hits—Thomas, Jennings, Hallman, Keeler, Duggleby. First base on balls—Off Kennedy, 1; by Duggleby, 1. Struck out—By Kennedy, 2; by Duggleby, 5. Time—1:50. Umpire—Emslie.

New York, 9; Boston, 8.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 1.—New York broke Boston's winning streak by taking a hard fought game today. Both teams batted well and fielded sharply. Matthewson was effective except in the first and ninth innings. Dineen was batted out of the box in the seventh. Score:

Boston.	R	B	P	A	E	New York.	R	B	P	A	E
Slagle, rf	1	2	2	0	0	Ryan, rf	1	2	1	0	0
Tenney, 1b	2	1	10	0	0	Selbach, lf	2	1	3	0	0
Dessau, 2b	1	2	2	3	0	Strang, 3b	2	1	0	1	1
Cooley, cf	1	1	2	0	0	Barrett, cf	1	0	2	0	0
Murphy, lf	1	1	2	0	0	McBride, rf	0	0	4	1	0
Lowe, 3b	0	0	1	2	0	Buelow, 2b	0	0	0	0	1
Long, ss	0	0	0	2	0	Warner, ss	0	0	2	3	0
Kittridge, c	0	1	0	0	0	Ganzel, 1b	0	0	10	1	0
Dineen, p	0	0	0	0	0	Mat'wson, p	2	1	0	1	0
Nichols, p	1	0	0	0	0						
Hamilton*	1	1	0	0	0						
Totals	8	12	27	10	2	Totals	9	12	27	15	2

*Batted for Kittridge in ninth.

Boston ..... 4 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 3—8
New York ..... 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0—9

Two-base hits—McBride, Selbach. Three-base hits—Murphy, Strang. Sacrifice hits—Kittridge, Selbach, Van Haltren. Double play—Strang-Ganzel-Warner. Bases on balls—Off Dineen, 1; off Nichols, 1; off Matthewson, 4. Hit by pitcher—Kittridge, Dineen. Left on bases—Boston, 7; New York, 7. Hit by pitcher—Dineen, 1; by Nichols, 1; by Matthewson, 4. Wild pitches—Matthewson, Dineen. Time—2:00. Umpire—Dwyer.

Notes of the American Game.

Jones caught a line drive from Casey's bat in the first inning, scooping the ball off the edge of the earth's surface.

Today is "ladies' day" again and tomorrow will be "national union" day. Detroit will be the visiting attraction both days.

President Burns of the Detroit club thought four straight for his team would satisfy him when he came over. He is wondering now if the Tigers will score a run in the series.

Almost every one of the Detroit batters transgressed the rules by stepping out of the batter's box to hit the ball. The umpires will call a few of them out after making a safe hit that way it will stop them.

Three Eyes League.

Terre Haute, 4; Cedar Rapids, 8 (ten innings).
Rockford, 5; Decatur, 0.
Rock Island, 10; Bloomington, 0.
Evansville, 4; Davenport, 2 (ten innings).

Western Association Results.

Toledo, 7; Matthews, 1.
Grand Rapids, 9; Marion, 8.
Dayton, 11; Wheeling, 1.

Western League Games.

Denver, 11; Omaha, 6.
St. Paul, 5; St. Joseph, 3.
Colorado Springs, 4; Des Moines, 2.

Visitors to the Exposition

Say that one of the very best guides is the Michigan Central's Pan-American Folder. Send four cents postage for one to O. W. Ruggles, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

BEAN-EATERS DROP ANOTHER.

Philadelphia Defeats Boston Again by Timely Hitting—Shortstop Ely to Join Mack's Team Tomorrow.

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 1.—Philadelphia defeated Boston today in a game in which both pitchers were touched up rather lively. The visitors outbatted the home team in total bases, but Philadelphia's hits were better bunched. Wiltse was also given better support than Boston accorded Cuppy. Neither pitcher gave a pass. Shortstop Ely, recently of Pittsburg, will join the local American league club on Saturday. Score:

Boston.	R	B	P	A	E	Philad.	R	B	P	A	E
Hoy, rf	0	0	1	0	0	Slagle, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Lowe, lf	0	0	1	0	0	Davis, 1b	0	1	9	0	0
Collins, 3b	0	0	0	2	0	Barry, ss	0	0	1	2	0
Parrott, ss	0	0	1	2	0	Delehanty, 2b	0	0	2	2	0
Campbell, rf	0	0	1	0	0	Seybold, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Ferris, 2b	0	0	2	2	0	McIntyre, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Ganley, cf	0	0	1	0	0	Roth, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Farrell, c	0	0	7	1	0	Dolan, c	0	0	4	1	0
Cuppy, p	0	0	1	1	0	Wiltse, p	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	0	0	15	8	0	Totals	0	2	21	7	0

Boston ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Philadelphia ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3—3

Two-base hits—Hoy, Collins (2). Double play—Parrott, Ferris, and Farrell. Bases on balls—Off Wiltse, 2; off Cuppy, 1. Struck out—By Wiltse, 4; by Cuppy, 1. Passed ball—Farrell. Wild pitch—Cuppy. Time—2:00. Umpire—Connolly.

Seven Rounds at Baltimore.

Baltimore, Aug. 1.—The Baltimore and Washington clubs broke even in a double-header here today. The home team made a garrison finish in the first game, but in the second Howell was batted too freely to allow a chance. Score:

FIRST GAME.

Baltimore.	R	B	P	A	E	Washington.	R	B	P	A	E
Clarke, lf	0	0	1	0	0	Waldron, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Jones, cf	0	0	2	0	0	Ryan, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Kelley, rf	0	0	1	0	0	Dungan, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Williams, 3b	0	0	0	2	0	Casey, 1b	0	0	9	0	0
Jennings, 1b	0	0	9	0	0	Ellis, ss	0	0	1	3	0
Clarke, 2b	0	0	1	3	0	Foster, 3b	0	0	0	1	0
Kitt'dge, ss	0	0	0	1	0	Coughlin, 2b	0	0	1	2	0
Robinson, c	0	0	5	0	0	Clingman, c	0	0	4	0	0
McGraw, p	0	0	0	0	0	Gear, p	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	0	0	18	6	0	Totals	0	0	18	7	0

Baltimore ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Washington ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—Clingman, Coughlin. Three-base hits—Williams-Hart, Coughlin-Farrell. Bases on balls—Off McGraw, 1; off Gear, 2. Wild pitches—McGinnity, McGraw. Time—2 hours. Umpires—Castillon and Haskell.

SECOND GAME.

Baltimore.	R	B	P	A	E	Washington.	R	B	P	A	E
Jones, lf	0	0	1	0	0	Waldron, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Kelley, rf	0	0	1	0	0	Ryan, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Jennings, 1b	0	0	9	0	0	Dungan, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Clarke, 2b	0	0	2	2	0	Casey, 1b	0	0	9	0	0
Williams, 3b	0	0	0	1	0	Ellis, ss	0	0	1	3	0
Kitt'dge, ss	0	0	0	1	0	Foster, 3b	0	0	0	1	0
Robinson, c	0	0	5	0	0	Coughlin, 2b	0	0	1	2	0
McGinnity, p	0	0	0	0	0	Clingman, c	0	0	4	0	0
Keister, ss	0	0	0	0	0	Howell, p	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	0	0	18	4	0	Totals	0	0	18	7	0

*Batted for McGinnity in ninth.

Baltimore ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Washington ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—Jones, Fun—Clingman. Sacrifice hits—Clingman, Coughlin. Two-base hits—Williams-Hart, Coughlin-Farrell. Bases on balls—Off McGinnity, Howell. Double play—Williams-Hart; Coughlin-Farrell. Bases on balls—Off McGinnity, 1; off Howell, 1. Passed ball—Clingman. Struck out—By McGinnity, 1; by Gear, 2. Wild pitches—McGinnity, Howell. Time—2 hours. Umpires—Castillon and Haskell.

SECOND GAME.

Baltimore.	R	B	P	A	E	Washington.	R	B	P	A	E
Jones, lf	0	0	1	0	0	Waldron, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Kelley, rf	0	0	1	0	0	Ryan, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Jennings, 1b	0	0	9	0	0	Dungan, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Clarke, 2b	0	0	2	2	0	Casey, 1b	0	0	9	0	0
Williams, 3b	0	0	0	1	0	Ellis, ss	0	0	1	3	0
Kitt'dge, ss	0	0	0	1	0	Foster, 3b	0	0	0	1	0
Robinson, c	0	0	5	0	0	Coughlin, 2b	0	0	1	2	0
Howell, p	0	0	0	0	0	Clingman, c	0	0	4	0	0
Totals	0	0	18	4	0	Totals	0	0	18	7	0

*Batted for Howell in seventh.

Baltimore ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Washington ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

*Batted out for interference.

Two-base hits—Jones, Murray. Sacrifice hits—Donlin, Clingman, Waldron, Coughlin. Two-base hits—Keister (2), Grady. Bases on balls—Off Howell, 2; off Reed, 1; off Grady, 1. Struck out—By Howell, 2; by Reed, 2; by Grady, 1. Hit by pitcher—Jones, Keister. Time—1:35. Umpire—Castillon and Haskell.

Southern Association.

Little Rock, 5; Birmingham, 2.
Memphis, 4; Nashville, 3.
New Orleans, 4; Chattanooga, 2.

WADDELL SULKS BUT WINS

"RUBE" HAS WARM ARGUMENT WITH HART ABOUT FINES.

Claims He Was Worsted by the Chicago Club's Arithmetic, Refuses to Play, Then Reconsiders and Pitches a Great Game Against St. Louis—Lottes' Men Take the Lead Early on Errors and Hold It, the Final Score Being 5 to 1.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Pittsburg	67	32	.677	Boston	52	41	.461
Philadelphia	67	32	.677	New York	52	41	.461
St. Louis	46	57	.446	Cincinnati	32	65	.330
Brooklyn	54	49	.524	Chicago	35	68	.339

Yesterday's Results.

Chicago, 5; St. Louis, 1.
New York, 9; Boston, 8.
Philadelphia, 2; Brooklyn, 1 (ten innings).

Games Today.

Brooklyn at Boston.
Philadelphia at New York.

"Rube" Waddell's salary wing was in fine working order yesterday, and as a result Patsy Donovan's pennant-chasing band from the other end of the drainage canal was humbled by Lottus' revised edition team. The score was 5 to 1.

This wing of Waddell's was on the verge of rebellion before the game, and its owner declared he would not put on a uniform. Aug. 1 is pay day, and "Rube" found his check short for a few unexcused absences from morning practice at $10 per. "Rube" did not object to the fines, but asserted that Treasurer Williams' arithmetic was bad and that he was given $20 the worst of it.

Waddell appealed to President Hart and there was a warm argument. Waddell said he would not pitch until he got that $20. Hart said he would not get the $20, and "Rube" walked away to the clubhouse. Shortly before the game began, while Menefee was warming up, "Rube" appeared ready for action and was greeted with a howl of delight from 7,000 schoolboys.

Just six of the visiting batsmen connected safely with the ball, two were grazed by swift shoots and gained first by that means, and one walked on bad balls. To add to his effectiveness, Waddell struck out nine men.

In the second inning, with one gone and runners on second and third, the southpaw struck out Nichols and Schriver. In the following inning, with the bags all covered and none out, Waddell forced the three following men at the plate to lift tall flies, and not a Cardinal tramped the pan.

The lone run which fell to the lot of St. Louis was corralled in the eighth through two errors by McCormick.

The diminutive outfielder was exposed to Waddell on the slab, and while he was not hit hard, the Remnants kept pecking away, and these hits, with poor support which does not appear in the error column, gave the locals a comfortable and safe lead.

In the first inning Hartsel dumped a short fly into left and raced on to second, as Burkett tried for a running catch rather than playing the ball safe. Green trundled one into center and Hartsel scored. Chance walked, and Doyle advanced both runners with a sacrifice. Green scored on Raymer's out at first.

McCormick's single, steal of second, and an error by Padden yielded another in the second. Harper scored again in the fourth on a base on balls, Waddell's single, and Hartsel's fly. The final tally was secured in the fifth, when Chance, Doyle, and Raymer singled in succession. Score:

Chicago.	R	B	P	A	E	St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E
Hartsel, rf	1	1	2	0	0	Burkett, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Green, cf	1	1	1	0	0	Padden, 2b	0	0	1	3	1
Chance, 1b	1	1	9	0	0	Casey, 1b	0	0	9	0	0
Doyle, 2b	1	0	1	3	0	Donovan, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Raymer, ss	0	0	0	2	0	Wallace, ss	0	0	3	5	0
Harper, rf	0	1	1	0	0	McGann, lf	0	0	1	0	0
McCormick, lf	0	0	2	0	1	Nichols, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Kahoe, c	0	0	10	0	0	Schriver, c	0	1	7	1	0
Waddell, p	0	0	0	2	0	Buelow, p	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	4	3	27	7	1	Totals	0	2	27	10	1

Chicago ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 1 0—4
St. Louis ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—Hartsel, Schriver. Sacrifice hit—Doyle. Stolen bases—Green, McCormick, Doyle. Double plays—Wallace, Padden, and Casey; Nichols, Padden, and Casey. First base on balls—Off Waddell, Nichols (2), Schriver, Kruger, Buelow (2), Wallace, Burkett (2); by Buelow, Waddell. Bases on balls—Off Waddell: Burkett, Padden, Donovan, McGann, Nichols, Schriver (2), Buelow (2). Hit by pitcher—Kruger, Padden. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; St. Louis, 10. Hit by pitcher—Burkett, Raymer, Kahoe. Time—1:37. Umpires—O'Day and Brown.

Notes of the Game.

Emmet Heidrick is expected to rejoin the team here tomorrow.

Tom Brown, who assisted O'Day in umpiring, is the old Washington outfielder.

St. Louis plays here again tomorrow and Sunday. Today is an open date on the schedule.

PLAY FOR THE MILWAUKEE CUP.

Five Chicago Golfers Qualify in the Opening Round at the Cream City.

PETTIT'S SCORE IS BEST.

Kenosha Man Goes the Round in 88—Allis of Milwaukee Scores in 84.

BIG LIST OF COMPETITORS.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 1.—[Special.]—The second annual open golf tournament of the Milwaukee Country club opened today. It was thought the links were in condition to warrant low scores, but the play soon developed the contrary. The golfers of Chicago and other places attributed this to their being unfamiliar with the links, while the local players said the turf was too hard and that the balls rolled too far.

The medal play started this morning and Fred Pettit of Kenosha carried off the honors, making the rounds in 83, thus winning the medal for the best qualifying score.

This afternoon the match play began. The most interesting contest was between Hamilton Vose of this city, State champion, and H. J. Tweedle, the Chicago veteran. It looked as if the Chicago man had a walkaway. Mr. Vose, when he drew to play against Mr. Tweedle, told his friends he was "going against the real thing and might as well die first as last." At the thirteenth hole Mr. Tweedle had a lead of 3 up and 5 to play over Mr. Vose, but the latter took a spurt, and buckling to the work he won the first three and halved the next hole and then beat Mr. Tweedle out by one on the home green.

The eight players who won in the first match play round for the championship cup were O. C. Fuller, Joseph Demoss, K. L. Ames, Alden Swift, Hamilton Vose, W. I. Osborne, A. Hibbard, and Louis Allis.

The eight who qualified for the consolation cup were George A. Thorne, E. Buchan, Garth Bigelow, M. A. Demoss, L. W. Neiman, C. Brewer, J. M. Sellers, and E. R. Pike.

The score by which F. R. Pettit captured the cup is as follows:

Out ..... 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 5—43
In ..... 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5—45—88

Louis Allis of Milwaukee was second, with a score of 84. The players who qualify for the Milwaukee club cup are: Fred Pettit, L. Allis, C. P. Spooner, J. Van Ingen, M. A. Demoss, A. Hibbard, C. C. Allen, W. I. Osborne; L. T. Boyd, K. L. Ames, H. Vose, A. Schaller, H. J. Tweedle, Alden Swift, S. O. Dugger, and O. C. Fuller.

Following are the scores in the qualifying round:

SCORES FOR MEDAL PLAY.

	In.	Out.	Total.
W. H. Cameron, Milwaukee	50	50	100
W. J. Baker, Janesville	46	47	93
Alex. Smith, Milwaukee	46	45	91
Herbert Tweedie, Belmont	46	45	91
L. W. Nieman, Milwaukee	46	46	92
Louis Allis, Allis	44	40	84
Kenneth Martin, Milwaukee	47	46	93
H. H. McKinney, Janesville	48	46	94
Ralph R. Cole, Chicago	48	46	94
C. B. Pike, Chicago	48	49	97
C. C. Spooner, Milwaukee	46	46	92
Ralph Bowen, Englewood, Ill	52	51	103
M. A. Demoss, Green Lake	48	47	95
Hamilton Vose, Milwaukee	48	46	94
H. J. Tweedie, Chicago	48	46	94
O. C. Fuller, Milwaukee	48	46	94
S. O. Ames, Glen View	48	49	97
George A. Thorne, Glen View	49	49	98
William Cantwell, Kenosha	49	49	98
W. J. Osborne, Milwaukee	49	49	98
W. J. Sellers, Glen View	48	49	97
W. F. Mariner, Milwaukee	54	47	101
W. I. Osborne, Milwaukee	54	46	100
Ed. Buchan, Racine	50	46	96
H. Klingenfeld, Milwaukee	50	46	96
Allen Jacobs, Madison	46	46	92
Allen Hibbard, Milwaukee	44	46	90
R. W. Allen, Kenosha	45	46	91
R. W. Allen, Kenosha	42	46	88
Garth Bigelow, Milwaukee	47	47	94
R. R. Mead, Hinsdale	50	50	100
A. Schaller, Janesville	49	46	95
L. L. Demoss, Green Lake	48	47	95
J. M. Sellers, Glen View	48	47	95
H. J. Tweedy Jr., Milwaukee	58	50	108
Chester Brewer, Janesville	47	49	96
J. Van Ingen, Milwaukee	47	46	93
John Van Ingen, Kenosha	44	44	88
C. H. Spence, Green Lake	52	49	101
E. R. Pike, Chicago	52	52	104
Alden Swift, Onwentsia	48	49	97
N. F. More, Lake Geneva			

MATCH PLAY FOR CHAMPIONSHIP CUP.

O. C. Fuller, Milwaukee, defeated Fred Pettit, Kenosha, 2 up and 1 to play.
Joseph Demoss, Green Lake, defeated A. Scalles, Janesville, 4 up and 3 to play.
C. C. Spooner, Milwaukee, defeated C. P. Spooner, Milwaukee, 1 up.
Hamilton Vose, Milwaukee, defeated H. J. Tweedle, Chicago, 1 up.
W. I. Osborne, Chicago, defeated L. T. Boyd, Milwaukee, 2 up and 1 to play.
A. Hibbard, Milwaukee, defeated J. Van Ingen, Kenosha, 2 up and 1 to play.
Louis Allis, Milwaukee, defeated S. O. Dugger, Hinsdale, 3 up and 2 to play.

CONSOLATION CUP.

George Thorne, Glen View, defeated Harry Spence, Milwaukee, 6 up and 5 to play.
M. A. Demoss, Green Lake, defeated H. H. McKinney, 3 up and 1 to play.
L. W. Nieman, Milwaukee, defeated T. W. Spence, Milwaukee, 1 up.
C. Brewer, Janesville, defeated N. F. Moore, Lake Geneva, 6 up and 4 to play.
J. M. Sellers, Glen View, defeated Alexander Wall, Milwaukee, 3 up and 2 to play.
E. R. Pike, Chicago, defeated F. W. Jacobs, Madison, 1 up.

MACDONALD WINS FIRST ROUND.

Chicago Golfer Is Prominent in the Shinnecock Hills Tourament — Forty-four Compete in Preliminaries.

Southampton, L. I., Aug. 1.—The annual tournament of the Shinnecock Hills Golf club began this morning with forty-four competitors, and of these twenty-eight were visiting golfers.

Thirty-six cards were turned in. The visiting players are all among the leaders in today's play, only three of the Shinnecock men getting into the first set, the twenty-four highest qualifying scores being divided into three sets. The results of the first rounds follow:

First cup—C. B. Macdonald beat H. Wylie 7 up and 6 to play; U. A. Murdock beat F. S. Knapp 4 up and 2 to play; C. Tiffany Richardson beat Charles Hitchcock 1 up; J. Ogden Armour, Jr. beat Delancey Nicholl 9 up and 1 to play.

Second cup—Louis Livingston Jr. beat James A. Tyng 7 up and 6 to play; Stephen Nash beat Dr. H. H. Curtis 1 up in 19 holes; Roy E. Deralsmey beat A. Dewitt Cochrane 1 up in 19 holes; A. M. Brown beat A. Cochrane 4 up and 3 to play.

Third cup—Daniel Chauncey beat Granville Gale 7 up and 6 to play; Percy R. Payne beat W. B. Dinsmore 4 up and 3 to play; Newbold Edgar beat Elihu Root Jr. 7 up and 6 to play; C. F. Watson beat A. Wellman 3 up and 1 to play.

GLEN VIEW'S MIXED FOURSOME.

Miss Congdon and Phelps B. Hoyt Win the Event with a Net Score of Ninety-three.

Miss Congdon and Phelps B. Hoyt won the mixed foursome event played yesterday afternoon at the Glen View club, their handicap of six giving them a net score of 93. The scores follow:

	Gross.	Hcp.	Net.
Miss Congdon and P. B. Hoyt	99	6	93
Miss Anthony and R. Bokum	102	8	94
Miss Lewis and D. P. Dupee	103	11	92
Miss Jenkins and L. N. James	100	8	101
Mrs. Manchester and F. Manchester	119	14	105
Miss Foster and Ira C. Couch	134	27	107

At the Skokie club C. Dupee defeated A. E. McCordic in the final for the class B tournament by 5 up and 4 to play. The women's event scheduled was not played.

The program for the open tournament for women to be given by the Glen View club next week is announced as follows:

Tuesday, August 6—10 a. m., qualifying round; 18 holes, best 8 scores to qualify for championship cup; second best 8 scores qualify for consolation cup; 3 p. m., driving competition; 4 p. m., putting and approaching competition.

Wednesday, Aug. 7—10 a. m., first round match play, championship cup, 9 holes; 10:30 a. m., first round match play, consolation cup, 9 holes; afternoon, second round match play.

Thursday, Aug. 8—10 a. m., finals championship cup, 18 holes; 10:30 a. m., finals consolation cup, 18 holes; 2:30 p. m., mixed foursome, 18 holes, medal play handicap; women to select their own partners; first and second prizes.

Entries to be made to Mrs. H. R. Hixson, Golf, Ill., chairwoman of the sports and festivals committee, by 4 p. m. Wednesday, Aug. 7. Entries may be made at the first tee before starting to play on Tuesday, Aug. 6.

EDITH W. WINS AT COLUMBUS.

Turner's Mare, an Outsider in the Betting

HEAVY PENALTY FOR A BROKER.

Big Fine and 500 Years' Imprisonment May Follow Violation of Stamp Act.

TEST CASE IS ARRANGED.

Court Orders Part Payments to Creditors of the Countess Castellane.

GENERAL NEW YORK NEWS.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, Aug. 1.

George C. Thomas, a director of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, will be arrested at noon tomorrow by Colonel F. G. Thompson, United States Internal Revenue Agent, at the latter's office, 189 Nassau street. He will be charged with violating the section of the war revenue law that imposes a stamp tax upon sales of stock at the rate of 2 cents per $100 of face value.

Heavy Penalty Possible in Test of Stamp Act.

It is quite possible that Mr. Thomas has made 1,000 sales of stocks since May 22, which, if considered as separate offenses, would apparently make him liable to fines aggregating $1,000,000, or imprisonment for 500 years, or both. Colonel Thompson, who called upon him at the Consolidated Exchange today, has arranged to take a particular sale of Atchison stock, made by Mr. Thomas, as the basis for the test case. Mr. Thomas said that he would be on hand at noon tomorrow to be arrested, and the Colonel will take him to the office of United States Commissioner Shields in the Postoffice Building, where he will be arraigned.

Mr. Thomas has offered himself up for the benefit of his fellow-members of the Consolidated Exchange to make a test of the law on the ground that it is unconstitutional. In order to supply the basis for a prosecution he has been neglecting ever since May 22 to stamp his memoranda of sales of stocks. The law provides that violators of the section in question shall be "deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $1,000, or be imprisoned for not more than six months, or both, at the discretion of the court."

H. W. Nichols has sold to John D. Rockefeller, for Rufus W. Weeks, his country seat at Pocantico Hills, comprising several acres of land, large stone mansion, and outbuildings. Consideration, $50,000. The purchase is said to be for Mr. Rockefeller's son.

Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court has directed George J. Gould and Helen M. Gould, as receivers of the surplus income of the Countess Castellane, to pay the installments of the principal and interest now due on three mortgages upon property of Anna Gould on the Avenue Bois de Boulogne, Paris, and her country place known as the Château de Marais, which was formerly owned by the Duchesse de Noailles. He also directs the payment of certain installments upon two judgments held by Charles Manheims and Sussmann, Rheims & Co., and instructs the receivers to pay a dividend of 10 per cent to the 104 creditors who have intervened and become parties-complainant in the creditors' suit.

Court Orders Payment of Castellane Debts.

The payment ordered by the court will aggregate $230,000 and will leave in the hands of the receivers $100,000 of surplus income undistributed.

Another order by Judge Lacombe allows the claims of 106 creditors of Anna Gould, aggregating $1,450,000. The largest individual claim in this list is that of Isidor Siegler for $213,580.

Lawyer Lorenzo Semple of Coudert Bros. appeared for the complainant and John F. Dillon for the receivers.

Frederick Law Olmsted of Boston, D. H. Burnham of Chicago, and Charles F. McKim of New York, who were appointed a commission to devise means for beautifying Washington, D. C., returned today on the Deutschland. They visited the principal European cities in search of suggestions for their work.

The reason Governor Odell and his party of up-State legislators didn't dine with Senator Platt at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, last evening, was that the Senator's dress suit and expanse of white shirt front scared the country statesmen away. The incident afforded the Senator a great deal of amusement, and in telling about it today he laughed heartily.

Dress Suit Frightens Rural Solons.

The incident also gave some morning newspapers opportunity to startle their readers with reports that the Senator had refused to invite the Governor to dinner and that the Governor was much displeased.

The Democratic editorial delegation did not happen to have dress suits with them.

"That is all there is in it," the Senator said this morning. "I invited the whole party to dinner, but I was in a dress suit. When the Governor and his friends noticed that fact, as well as the fact that most of the guests were similarly attired, they decided to have a democratic evening at the Manhattan Beach Hotel."

George T. Slade, who was today appointed Assistant General Manager of the Erie, will soon marry Charlotte Hill, daughter of J. J. Hill, President of the Great Northern railroad. The engagement was announced by the family two years ago.

Among the passengers on the Deutschland today was Daniel Frohman. He has several new plays and has made some important engagements for the coming season. "I have made a new departure," said Mr. Frohman. "For the first time in my life I have engaged a musical celebrity. I closed a contract with Kubelik, the famous pianist. He was released from military duty in Austria, by the intercession of King Edward VII. He will be here in December next.

Manager Frohman Talks of Stage Plans.

"I have a new play by Pinero. It is a serious drama. I shall produce it in September. I have also a new play by a new playwright, Louis Lawrence—it is called 'A Man of His Word'—and a play by Sidney Grundy. One of these will be produced at Daly's Theater. "Bertha Galland will open at the Lyceum in 'Forest Lovers.' Harry Stamford will take the place of Hackett. Sothern will have a new play by Lawrence Irving—Sir Henry's son—called 'Richard Lovelace.'"

The Deutschland came in this morning from Cherbourg with two more minor records—one for the greatest daily run, 601 knots; the other for the highest hourly westbound speed, 23.07 knots. The run was made over a distance of 3,141 miles. At the rate the liner steamed it would have broken the trip record if it had taken the shorter northern instead of the southern course.

Wardman George Bissert of the Fifth District Police Station, on trial before Recorder Goff in General Sessions, was declared guilty this evening of accepting a bribe of $550 on Sept. 29, 1900, from the keeper of a disorderly house in his precinct. At the request of Bissert's counsel the Recorder reserved sentence until next Wednesday, remanding the prisoner meanwhile. The penalty is not more than ten years' imprisonment or $5,000 fine, or both.

Wardman Bissert Convicted of Accepting Bribe.

Lawyer Unger moved to have the verdict set aside as being contrary to the evidence and contrary to law. It was understood that conviction was on the second ballot. One juror said that Bissert's own testimony had done much to convict him.

John F. Carroll, deputy leader of Tammany Hall, returned to New York today on the Deutschland from a visit to Richard Croker at Wantage, England. All he would say was that the health of the Tammany leader was excellent and that he was confident the Tammany candidates would win in the Mayoralty contests this fall.

The report of the grand jury on the New York Central railroad tunnel was made this afternoon to Judge Newburger in the Court of General Session. The tunnel is called a public nuisance. The report is mainly a document of statistics showing how much gas and how little pure air the passengers have to breathe while taking the two mile ride through the tunnel. Each coach, when filled with passengers, contains enough pure air when it enters the tunnel to last one minute, or one-fourth or one-fifth of the time required for the trip. For the rest of the ride through the tunnel, according to the report, the passengers breathe the poisonous gasses.

Grand Jury Says Tunnel Is a Nuisance.

The report calls the attention of the Board of Health to the evidence presented to the grand jury that soft coal is used on the locomotive in violation of the sanitary code.

The report suggests that electricity be substituted for steam as a motive power in the tunnel.

Mrs. Elizabeth Clark Decker started from the Gilsey House at 10:15 o'clock this forenoon on her 2,000-mile automobile ride to Beaumont, Tex. Her husband is going along, but Mrs. Decker is chauffeuse, and her husband is mate and crew. Speaking of the trip, Mrs. Decker said: "We will pass through Elizabeth, N. J., and go direct to Asbury Park, where we may spend the night. Then we shall pass through Philadelphia, Washington, Richmond, Charleston, Macon, Ga.; Pensacola, Fla.; Mobile, Ala., and New Orleans. This is not to be a race against time. It is a trip partly for pleasure, partly for business. We expect to be not less than seven weeks on the way."

Mrs. Decker Starts on Long Automobile Ride.

Lorenzo J. Welher Jr., architect, builder, and contractor, of 67 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, filed a petition in bankruptcy today, with liabilities of $1,128,623 and assets of $167,500. The liabilities look large on paper, but of the total amount $1,097,450 are secured by mortgage on real estate, the value of the security being estimated at $1,165,600, leaving a nominal equity of $68,150.

Architect Fails for $1,128,623.

The British bark Brilliant and the large American bark Acme start on their long voyage from Bayonne to Japan tomorrow. The trip will be made to test the speed of both vessels. Both ships carry large cargoes of oil. On board the Brilliant there is stored 1,750,000 gallons of case oil, while the Acme carries 1,500,000 gallons. Captain Reuben R. Lawrence of the Acme thinks they will be able to cover the distance, which is over 16,000 miles, in about 100 days.

Oil Barks Sail for Japan.

It was reported today that E. Lawrence Godkin, former editor of the Evening Post, was dying from Bright's disease in a London suburb. At Mr. Godkin's home tonight at 48 East Thirty-first street, a relative said that he had heard nothing that would justify the rumor. "No word was brought over to us by the Deutschland as reported," he said. "The last we heard was that Mr. Godkin was enjoying fairly good health. He went abroad several years ago to recuperate. His son, Lawrence Godkin, is with him. He has not written much since his retirement from active editorial work, when he left New York to live in Connecticut."

Illness of Lawrence Godkin Denied.

It is likely that the Oelrichs-Martin wedding, which was to take place a fortnight hence at Newport, will be postponed until after the return of people to town, and that it will then be celebrated in New York by Archbishop Corrigan, who would be unable to officiate at Newport. This change in the plans is said to be due to the difficulty which Mrs. Oelrichs and her daughter have encountered at the hands of the ecclesiastical authorities at Newport with regard to the choice of the church, an endeavor having been made to compel them to have the ceremony performed in St. Joseph's.

Oelrichs-Martin Wedding May Be Postponed.

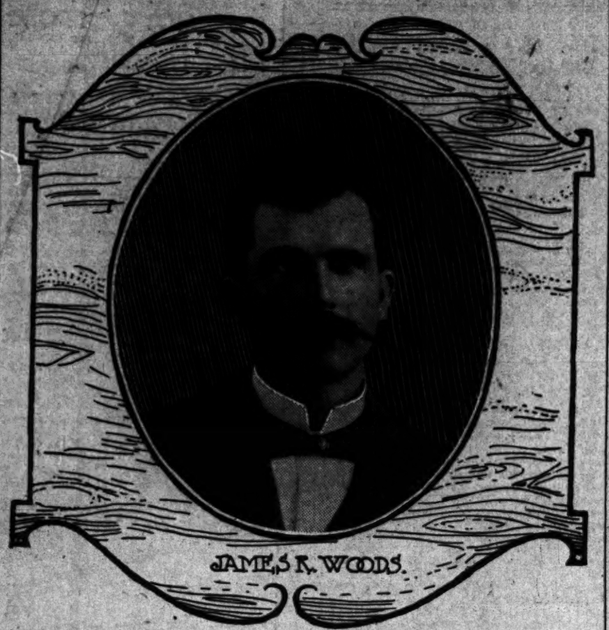
The Marine Engineers' Beneficial association of this city has demanded from the various coastwise steamship lines an increase in wages, to go into effect at once. The wages demanded are as follows: First-class steamship of 2,500 tons or over, chief engineers, $150 a month; first assistant, $90; second assistant, $80; third assistant, $70. Second-class steamship, over 1,200 and under 2,500 tons, chief engineers, $135; first assistant, $80; second assistant, $70; third assistant, $60. Superintendent Thomas Hall of the Mallory line engineers said the companies probably would have to grant the demands.

Marine Engineers Demand Advance of Pay.

Former Chief Swenie to Receive Medal.

At the Coliseum tomorrow afternoon members of the City Fire department will present their former chief, Denis J. Swenie, with a diamond studded medal in recognition of his long and honorable connection with the department. The presentation speech will be made by Fernando Jones at 2 o'clock. The committee in charge of the presentation is composed of Captains Evans, Lynch, Fywers, Foley, and O'Connell.

DREW FIRST PRIZE IN OKLAHOMA DRAWING.



The first name announced from the Lawton wheel in the Oklahoma homestead lottery was that of James R. Wood, a salesman in a hardware store at Weatherford, Ok. T. The land he gets is worth $40,000. When the name and description of Miss Mattie H. Beals of Wichita was announced immediately after Wood's, with the coincidence that her height and weight were the same as Wood's, the crowd around the wheel saw a chance for a romance, and shouted, "They must get married!" But as Miss Beals is engaged to another, whom she is anxious to marry as soon as she has proven her claim, the romance must be declared off for this and the additional reason that Mr. Wood already is married. He will make a home on the land he has won.

CALLS EDDYISM A FRAUD.

FREDERICK PEABODY ATTACKS CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Lecturer in Tremont Temple, Boston, Says Doctrine of Woman Founder of Faith Is a Mass of Absurdities, Crimes, and Witchcraft — Says She Has Herself Over and Over Again Tried to Use Malicious Magnetism to Bring Trouble on Others.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 1.—[Special.]—In Tremont Temple this evening Frederick Peabody, a prominent member of the Suffolk bar and counsel in the libel suit of Mrs. Woodbury against Mrs. Eddy, recently tried here, delivered an address on "Christian Science or Eddyism, Its Absurdities, Its Frauds, Its Crimes, and Its Old Witchcraft." He had an audience of 500 people who frequently applauded his statements.

Mr. Peabody began his address by saying that he does not know Mrs. Eddy personally and has no personal feeling against her, but that he was led to deliver his talk by a full belief that she is a menace to the public.

"Christian Science," he said, "is a sham and a fraud, an imposition from beginning to end, in that it falsely pretends to be a revelation from God, communicated to its founder, Mrs. Eddy."

Justifies His Attack on Mrs. Eddy by the statement that she is not a private individual, but a public character, in some respects the most influential woman in the world today—a woman who is believed by thousands of people to be chosen by God to be the successor of his Son. The speaker indicated what he declared a prevalent idea, by stating that a Christian Scientist told him a suit against Mrs. Eddy would be fighting God. Mr. Peabody said: "The pernicious work of Christian Science is disrupting homes all over the land and sacrificing the lives of innocent, sick children, whose parents have the insane notion that sickness is not real."

Mr. Peabody then sketched Mrs. Eddy's marital experiences and charged that she is believed by many to be the wife of C. A. Frye, her private secretary.

"He holds," said the speaker, "the legal title to her residence in Concord, N. H., and to all the grounds about it, her lands and houses and her horses and carriages, the furniture within the house, and the crops upon her extensive estate. He is the legal owner of her costly jewels, of the diamond cross she wears at her throat."

Disputes Her Claim.

Mr. Peabody said Mrs. Eddy claimed to have discovered Christian Science through a revelation from God in 1866, "while," he said, "it is shown that she knew all there is to Christian Science in 1866, and received it from Dr. Phineas P. Quiby of Portland, Me."

Mr. Peabody stated that while Mrs. Eddy is credited by her followers with great generosity, she has reserved in all her gifts the right to repossess herself of all the land she has given away, together with the buildings on it, and that she has a similar "string" attached to the Christian Science publications she has transferred to the organization, reserving not alone for herself but for her heirs the right to take possession of all the property at any time she wishes, or so her heirs can claim all in case of her death.

Mrs. Eddy's Teachings.

Coming down to a discussion of what Mrs. Eddy teaches, he declared that in her belief there is such a thing as "malicious animal magnetism." Mr. Peabody quoted liberally from her writings and then said:

"Her personal teaching to her students is even more extravagant than the language of her published works, and it was a common occurrence for her to frighten nearly into fits women, young girls, and children with the dreadful fear that a malicious mind was seeking to cause them unspeakable disaster. She has taught that the malicious action of mind of itself might cause, and had caused, the pregnancy of women, with consequences I must leave to your imagination.

"I affirm and I charge that this Mary Baker G. Eddy, the founder of Christian Science and the pretended successor to Jesus, has again and again sought to exercise this power (malicious animal magnetism), which she calls the highest degree of human depravity.

"Its effect, according to the tenet of the faith, is to cause sickness, to cause death, to cause disaster, and this I will prove by legal evidence any time Mrs. Eddy may be pleased to require it."

BIG LAND DRAWING AT END.

Last Set of Names Taken from the Wheels at El Reno Completing the 13,000.

El Reno, Ok. T., Aug. 1.—[Special.]—The drawing of winning numbers in the United States land lottery was concluded today, 13,000 envelopes in all having been taken from the wheels, 6,500 for each land district. Beginning on Aug. 6, 125 names in each district will be called daily for sixty days for the filing of homestead entries.

The estimate is made by a government official that in each land district 1,000 of the 6,500 numbers will not be taken in the sixty days because of homesteaders who will be disqualified or who will leave the country believing their claims to be worthless. This will leave only 5,500 persons who will make entry in their respective districts.

Two thousand claims will be left for the wagon emigrants and others who have been in the country for months and failed to draw a number. At the end of the sixty days these persons can go immediately to their land office and file, or if they settle upon a homestead in advance of any other person they can remain thereon three months before filing their entry.

MORGAN SENDS "NO" AS ANSWER

Counter Proposal of Steel Strikers Rejected by Combine Head.

HAS NO MORE TO OFFER.

Members of Amalgamated Board Say Terms Are Not Possible.

WILL MEET AGAIN TODAY.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 1.—[Special.] — The Amalgamated Executive board tonight received by telegraph a flat refusal from J. Pierpont Morgan to reopen the wage conference where it was broken off at the Hotel Lincoln nearly three weeks ago and the powers of the steel combine insist in this communication that the only basis of settlement will be on the terms which the financial backer of the combine, President C. M. Schwab, and Chairman Elbert H. Gary laid down at the meeting with the amalgamated executive in New York last Saturday.

Says Offer Is Impossible.

A member of the Executive board of the association said:

"These terms are denominated by those who have the best interests of the organization of the steel workers at heart as the most unfair, the most unjust ever proposed to any body of workingmen by a set of employers or a corporation. The terms are such that the Executive board of the Amalgamated association cannot accept, and has already gone on record to that effect."

The full answer of Mr. Morgan is expected tomorrow by mail.

Doubt as to Real Status.

As far as can be learned from those at the conference the strike situation all day was unchanged, and will remain so until it is learned definitely what Mr. Morgan proposes to do.

The association will meet again tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, but the members claim they cannot say what it is intended to do.

After the board had heard from President Shaffer concerning his trip to New York last week it was decided to request a change in the propositions of Mr. Morgan, and a message was sent to Mr. Morgan in New York on Tuesday night announcing its decision on this matter.

In explanation of this message the official journal says: "The Executive board desires another conference with representatives of the constituent companies, and will remain in the city until an answer is received. Upon the result of that answer will depend whether the strike shall be prolonged indefinitely."

Ultimatum to Morgan.

The message sent to Mr. Morgan, while not so stated, is believed to be an ultimatum to the head of the United States Steel corporation. It is viewed as such by the labor leaders about Pittsburg. If the steelworkers do not get their demand for this conference the strike will go on indefinitely. An official denial of the report that there was a lack of harmony in their ranks was given out as follows:

"The members of the General Executive board of the Amalgamated association desire to deny emphatically the reports published expressive of disagreement among us. We are disposing of the work before the committee as fast as its importance will permit."

Whatever differences might have existed are said to have been adjusted satisfactorily, and the board stands as a unit for its demand for the renewal of the conference with the manufacturers' representatives.

All day the Executive board sat and waited for a reply. On Wednesday the same proceedings were gone through with. Mr. Morgan's silence is regarded by some as significant and ominous. Others profess to believe that he is in consultation with other officials of the United States Steel corporation and will answer shortly.

Announces Another Meeting.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon President Shaffer, acting on behalf of the board, sent word to the newspaper men that there would be no statement given out for publication today and that there would be a meeting of the board tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to consider matters before it. The meeting remained in session until nearly 6 o'clock.

There were many rumors in the strikers' circles today. Among them one that the American Sheet Steel company was preparing to bring a large number of non-union men from the South to take their places and that the officials of the Demmler tin mill were preparing to break the strike at that point.

Say Strikers Are Speculating.

New York, Aug. 1.—[Special.]—Wall street financiers, who are taking a deep interest in the strike situation, say that they believed some of the associates of Mr. Shaffer in the Executive committee of the Amalgamated association had been delaying acceptance of Mr. Morgan's peace terms because of arrangements they had made with speculators to operate in steel stocks, and were not ready to have the stocks go up in the market. Operators in Wall street are said to have received orders from Pittsburg which seem to confirm such a suspicion.

MOLDERS PLAN MASS-MEETING.

President Fox of the International Union Will Address the Striking Chicagoans Tonight.

A conference looking to the settlement of the differences between the National Founders' association and the Iron Molders of Chicago was held yesterday between President Hoyt of the founders, President Martin Fox of Cincinnati, and Business Agent Phillips, representing the molders. It was agreed that President Fox should meet the molders in a mass-meeting tonight in Pitzgerald's Hall, Adams and Halsted streets, and endeavor to convince them that they ought to accept the scale which was adopted by the Executive committee of the International Union of Iron Molders.

While they are willing to meet and listen to what President Fox has to offer, the Chicago molders insist they will have a minimum scale of $3 if they have to stay out all summer. They are not frightened, they say, at the opposition of the international officers, as this is an independent strike and one in which the Executive committee has nothing to say. President Fox acknowledged yesterday afternoon that he had a hard task on his hands, and he expects little from the conference tonight.

When workmen applied at the Fraser & Chalmers plant yesterday morning to go to work they found the entire building guarded by pickets who refused to let them pass. It is the intention of both the machinists and molders to keep men out of the Fraser & Chalmers plants, even if they have to neglect other works.

The International Typographical Union of North America has appealed to the Judges of the Circuit Court to restrain the Job Printers' union of Chicago from using or attempting to use a similar trade mark to the label of the International Typographical union.

Now Is the Time

To go to the Pan-American Exposition. Everything is finished from Government Building to Midway, and daily changes are made of great interest. The nightly illumination surpasses any conception of the imagination. Reduced rates and special facilities are offered by the Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route," city ticket office, 119 Adams street, Chicago, Ill.

FATHER REGAINS HIS SON.

LAD RECOVERED AFTER AN ABSENCE OF SIX YEARS.

John W. Lipps Finds Boy in Orphanage at Berne, Ind., and with Aid of Detective Gets Him Away—Townspeople Become Angry, Believing Youth Is Kidnaped—Sheriff Convinces the Crowd to the Contrary and Reunion Takes Place in Chicago.

After six years of absence, spent in orphanages and homes for the friendless, in which he was placed by his legal guardian, Walton W. Lipps is back in the house of his father, John W. Lipps, 4104 St. Lawrence avenue. A long chase ended yesterday in the Orphans' Home, Berne, Ind. The boy, who now is nearly 15 years old, was brought to his home after a departure from Berne which was hastened by the anger of the townspeople, who believed he was being kidnaped.

Six years ago the lad's mother died. Thinking his father was not fit to have the care of the boy, his relatives took the small estate left by Mrs. Lipps into the court. Joseph K. Dunlop, the late Oak Park banker, was appointed executor, while Allen B. Chilcoat placed the boy with Frank Maus, 4228 Cottage Grove avenue. A woman appeared at the Maus home who professed to represent a home for the friendless and was given charge of him. After he had remained there six months the boy was removed to the old Ark Orphanage on the West Side. Then he was turned over to the Rev. J. A. Sprunger, superintendent of the Berne, (Ind.) Orphanage.

In the spring of 1900 Mr. Lipps learned that his boy was in Berne, Ind. He started for Berne, but some one telegraphed the orphanage of his coming and the boy was removed. This time he was taken to a home for the friendless in Cleveland, O., where he remained for eighteen months. When it was deemed safe he again was taken back to the Berne home.

E. E. Young of Boston, who had traced down a woman for the settlement of another small property and found her married to Mr. Lipps, was called into the case. Last week he took a power of attorney and went to Berne to learn what he could of the boy. The Rev. William Eggley, assistant superintendent, refused to give up the boy and his clothing, and finally Young took the boy and his trunk to the station. He was pursued by the orphanage employés, who had summoned Sheriff Irwin of Adams County. The Sheriff found Young and the boy surrounded by an angry crowd at the depot, which charged him with kidnaping the lad. The power of attorney and a telegram from the father in Chicago convinced the Sheriff all was right, and he gave his consent to the removal of the boy.

TO DISFRANCHISE NEGROES.

Maryland Democrats in State Convention Pledge Themselves to Effort to Kill Colored Vote.

For Controller.....JOSHUA W. HERING
For Clerk of Court of Appeals.J. FRANK TURNER

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 1.—The Democratic State convention met here today and nominated the candidates for Controller and Clerk of the Court of Appeals. The resolutions adopted declared that the purpose of the party, if successful in the coming election, is to eliminate the negro from politics in Maryland if such a thing be possible under the constitution of the State.

Upon this, the paramount issue of the campaign, will stand the candidates nominated today for State offices, and those chosen in the various county and district conventions as candidates for places in the Legislature of 1902, which body will elect a United States Senator to succeed George L. Wellington. That his successor, in the event of Democratic victory, will be Arthur Pugh Gorman is settled beyond question, although no formal announcement of his candidacy has as yet been made. Following is the declaration regarding colored voters:

"The Democratic party represents more than 60,000 majority of the white people of Maryland. They, in common with their brethren of other States, into which large masses of colored voters have been injected into the body politic, recognize that the peace, good order, personal safety, and proper development of our material interests depend upon the control of the commonwealth by its intelligent white residents. Without the aid of the 60,000 colored voters the Republican party in Maryland would be a hopeless minority.

"We, therefore, without hesitation proclaim that the success of the Democratic pary will mean, that while we shall deal with perfect fairness in securing all the benefits of good government and full and free opportunities for education to all classes, such action must be taken as to prevent the control of the State government from passing into the hands of those who have neither the ability nor the interest to manage public affairs wisely and well."

HEALTH DEPARTMENT ON CITY WATER.

Lake View station supplies all territory north of Fullerton avenue. Chicago avenue station supplies all territory between Fullerton avenue and Kinzie street. Fourteenth street station supplies all territory between Kinzie and Thirty-ninth streets, and Hyde Park territory south of Thirty-ninth street except the Stock Yards.

FOREIGN MAIL SCHEDULE.

Foreign mails will close at the Chicago Postoffice today as follows:

For Barbados and northern Brazil, via Para and Manaos, 4:30 p. m.

For Cuba, via Tampa, 6 p. m.

For Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, 9 p. m.

For Japan and China, 9 p. m.

For Samoan Islands, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, New Caledonia and Australia, via San Francisco, close daily at 9 p. m. up to Aug. 18, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma.

F. E. COYNE, Postmaster.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Aug. 1.—Forecast for Friday and Saturday:

Illinois and Indiana—Fair and warmer Friday. Saturday fair, except possibly showers and cooler in northern portions; light to fresh southeasterly winds.

Iowa—Showers Friday, with cooler in western and central portions. Saturday fair, with cooler in eastern portion; westerly winds.

Place of observation. Time taken: Aug. 1, 8 p. m.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer.	Max. temp.	Direction of wind.	Precipitation 24 hours.	State of weather.
Abilene	29.94	88	90	N.E.	Tr.	Clear
Albany	29.92	70	78	W.	....	Clear
Alpena	30.00	68	72	N.E.	....	Clear
Atlanta	29.90	76	86	N.	.16	Clear
Amarillo	29.96	82	84	S.E.	....	Clear
Battleford	30.14	64	66	N.W.	....	Fair
Bismarck	29.92	76	84	W.	....	Fair
Buffalo	29.96	70	74	W.	....	Clear
Boston	29.94	72	82	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Cairo	29.90	82	88	S.W.	....	Clear
Calgary	30.16	64	66	S.E.	....	Clear
Charleston	29.92	84	90	E.	....	Clear
Cheyenne	29.82	86	94	N.E.	....	Clear
Chicago	30.02	70	72	S.E.	....	Fair
Cincinnati	30.00	78	82	N.E.	....	Clear
Cleveland	30.00	70	72	N.	....	Clear
Davenport	29.96	82	86	S.W.	....	Fair
Denver	29.78	84	100	S.E.	....	Clear
Des Moines	29.90	86	90	S.	....	Clear
Detroit	29.98	72	76	E.	....	Clear
Dodge	29.92	88	94	S.	....	Clear
Dubuque	29.96	82	84	S.	....	Clo'dy
Duluth	29.86	60	66	N.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Galveston	29.92	82	92	N.E.	.02	Clo'dy
Grand Haven	30.02	68	72	W.	....	Fair
Green Bay	30.00	66	76	S.E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Helena	30.00	66	74	N.	Tr.	Rain
Huron	29.76	86	108	N.W.	....	Clear
Indianapolis	30.00	76	80	W.	....	Clear
Jacksonville	29.92	74	92	S.E.	.04	Clo'dy
Kansas City	29.92	92	94	S.W.	....	Clear
Little Rock	29.94	84	94	S.W.	....	Clear
Los Angeles	29.90	74	86	S.W.	....	Fair
Marquette	29.98	64	66	S.	....	Clo'dy
Memphis	29.94	84	94	S.E.	....	Clear
Medicine Hat	30.10	70	74	N.W.	....	Fair
Minnedosa	29.90	72	82	N.	.06	Clear
Nashville	29.94	78	88	N.	....	Clear
New Orleans	29.92	84	88	S.	.01	Clear
New York City	29.92	76	82	S.W.	Tr.	Clear
Omaha	29.80	90	100	W.	....	Clear
Philadelphia	29.96	78	82	N.	....	Clear
Pittsburg	29.96	76	78	W.	....	Clear
San Francisco	29.92	66	72	W.	....	Clear
St. Louis	29.96	86	90	N.	....	Clear
St. Paul	29.92	80	84	S.E.	....	Fair
Salt Lake City	29.92	82	92	W.	....	Clo'dy
Ste. Marie	29.98	62	68	W.	....	Fair
Springfield, Ill.	29.96	78	82	W.	....	Clear
Vicksburg	29.92	88	92	N.W.	....	Clear
Washington	29.92	74	86	W.	....	Fair
Winnipeg	29.80	76	80	N.W.	.02	Clear

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature, as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, 46 East Madison street, was as follows: Thermometer—6 a. m., 75 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 76; 10 a. m., 78; 11 a. m., 78; 12 m., 79; 1 p. m., 76; 2 p. m., 75; 3 p. m., 76; 4 p. m., 76; 5 p. m., 76; 6 p. m., 76; 7 p. m., 76; 8 p. m., 76. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.86; 8 p. m., 29.90.

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$25.00 Utah points $15.00 higher.

This sale of first-class tickets continues until Aug. 10, on the luxurious trains, with the best of everything.

The Colorado Special One Night to Denver. Leaves 10 a. m.

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OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued by the Health department yesterday:

Adams, Michael, 70; 438 Grace-st., July 29.
Alexeeff, Peter, 8; 8200 Mackinaw-av., July 31.
Blanchard, William W., 80; Downer's Grove, Ill., July 30.
Busch, Albert, 51; 5522 Maplewood-av., July 30.
Breitung, Henriette, 50; 1022 W. 18th-st., July 31.
Barney, Sallie F., 74; 609 Washington-blvd., July 31.
Berry, Adlela, 68; 800 W. 47th-st., Aug. 1.
Bernero, John, 36; 331 Elm-st., July 31.
Buchler, John F., 30; 1368 Leyden-st., Aug. 1.
Conlin, Andrew, 15; 517 56th-st., July 30.
Classen, John, 71; 79 Barber-st., July 31.
Coffey, Daniel H., 42; 50 Edgmont-av., July 30.
Daly, Mary, 28; 5628 Jefferson-av., July 30.
Drombrowski, Frank, 44; 1038 W. Randolph-st., July 30.
Evard, Nattie, 38; 288 State-st., July 29.
Fair George, 22; 4451 Dearborn-av., July 30.
Goetz, Henri, 75; 502 Costello-av., July 31.
Gilson, Jerome J., 10; 493 Hamlin-av., July 31.
Gordon, William, 85; 1210 Monroe-st., Aug. 1.
Johnson, Karina, 68; 184 W. Erie-st., July 31.
Kelley, Nellie F., 42; 4450 Washington-av., July 31.
Lyon, Susan, 69; 4003 Princeton-av., July 31.
McDonough, Michael, 57; 543 37th-st., July 29.
Marten, Hirrienda, 20; 641 Armitage-av., July 31.
McMahon, Patrick J., 43; 97 Washburne-av., July 31.
McCue, Marguerite, 79; Harrison and Throop-sts., July 31.
MacDonald, Alexander, 30; 492 W. Belden-av., July 31.
Munch, George, 33; 3009 Wentworth-av., July 30.
McGee, Thomas, 3; 1103 Elston-av., Aug. 1.
Meisel, Henry, 64; 47 W. North-av., July 30.
Pokerson, Lucinda, 70; 1104 Belden-av., Aug. 1.
O'Brien, John J., 27; 403 W. 12th-st., July 31.
Prenss, Frank, 19; 8 Nebraska-av., Aug. 1.
Quinn, Annie, 74; 704 Throop-st., July 30.
Reiter, John, 38; 5400 Marshfield-av., July 30.
Sheehy, Mary, 53; 413 50th-pl., July 30.
Tustin, John T., 34; 344 Mohawk-st., July 29.
Tech, Minna, 69; 1037 W. 21st-pl., July 30.
Vort, Anna, 67; 859 Girard-st., Aug. 1.
Wegert, Henry, 67; 107 Henry-st., July 31.
Wing, Katie, 48; 182 Peoria-st., July 30.
Weigert, Clara, 40; 116 Park-av., July 31.
Zaske, Herman, 44; 37 N. Madison-st., July 30.

DEATHS.

BARBER—At Springfield, Ill., Miss Clara Barber, 6151 Lexington-av., aged 21 years 3 months.

BERNERO—July 31, John N., aged 36 years, beloved husband of Amelia Bernero, father of Ucello, son of Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Bernero, brother of Mrs. S. J. Arado, Louise, Kathryn, and the late Ida Bernero. Funeral Saturday, Aug. 3, at 9 a. m., from parents' residence, 331 Elm-st., to the Church of the Assumption, thence by C. and N. W. Ry. Co., special train to Calvary. 1 p. m. Please omit flowers.

DEXTER—July 30, at 429 S. Leavitt-st., Allan B. Dexter, aged 74. Funeral, 1 o'clock, Leavitt and De Kalb-st. M. E. Church.

DEXTER—July 31, A. S. Dexter, member of Geo. H. Thomas Post No. 9, Dept. of Illinois, G. A. R. Grand Army funeral services will be held at M. E. Church, Leavitt and De Kalb-sts., on Friday, Aug. 2, at 1 o'clock. Comrades are requested to attend.

FLANDERS—Mrs. Mary F. Flanders died Saturday, July 20, 1901, at Pittsfield, Mass., and was buried on Monday, July 29, at Pittsfield.

GRUNER—Thursday, Aug. 1, 1901, Mrs. Anna Maria Gruner, aged 80 years, mother of the late H. Gruner, Mrs. Adelaide Gruner, Mrs. H. Gruner-Thielen, 3535 Wabash-av. Funeral Sunday, Aug. 4, at 12:30 sharp, by carriages to St. Martin's Church, thence to St. Boniface.

GORDEN—Suddenly, Aug. 1, 1901, W. T. Gorden, aged 33 years. Funeral notice later.

HITTLE—July 31, at 1304 Buckingham-pl., Henry Clay Hittle, husband of Minnie Hittle, aged 38 years 11 months 16 days. Funeral services will be held at Graceland Cemetery Chapel Friday, Aug. 2, at 3 p. m.

KELLEY—July 31, Nellie Frances Howe, wife of Charles B. Kelley and daughter of the late Henry C. Howe of Lowell, Mass. Funeral at her late residence, 4960 Washington-av., at 8 o'clock, Aug. 2. Interment at Lowell, Mass. Friends will kindly omit flowers.

LANG—July 31, Peter Lang (old settler), aged 78 years. Funeral Saturday, Aug. 3, 1:30 p. m., from 267 E. Chicago-av., to St. Paul's Church, Orchard-st. and Kemper-pl., thence by carriages to Graceland.

PIERSON—At Wilmette, July 31, in his 80th year, John W. Pierson, father of Marshall, father of George J., Leroy D., Charles E., Louis J., John C., and Ward W. Pierson, Mrs. Nellie Gemmill, and Mrs. Mary A. Mettlar. Funeral 2 p. m. Friday, at Parms, Mich.

SYKES—Aug. 1, Oliver H. Sykes, aged 77 years. Funeral at Postlewait's, 322 Ogden-av., Saturday, 10 o'clock.

WOODFORD—Suddenly, Wednesday morning, July 31, at Glencoe, Philip R. Woodford. Funeral services at 2 p. m., at the residence of Dorr A. Kimball, 1426 Chicago-av., Evanston.

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DOMESTIC POSTAGE—Twelve pages, 1 cent; 16 to 24 pages, 2 cents; 26 to 40 pages, 3 cents; 44 to 64 pages, 4 cents; 68 pages and over, 5 cents.

FOREIGN POSTAGE—Twelve pages, 2 cents; 16 pages, 3 cents; 24 pages, 4 cents; 32 pages, 5 cents; 40 pages, 6 cents; 48 to 56 pages, 7 cents; 58 to 64 pages, 8 cents; 66 pages and over, 9 cents.

Note—The laws of the Postoffice department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

COLUMBIA COMMANDERY NO. 62, K. T.—Lowell commandery, No. 58, Joliet, and California commandery, Los Angeles, Friday, Aug. 2, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, preparatory to attending the funeral services of our late friend, Sir Knight Alfred E. Potter. Fraternally yours, JOSEPH A. FAINCHER, E. C. ROBERT R. GILLESPIE, Rec.

ORIENTAL LODGE NO. 32, A. F. & A. M.—Hall 32 N. Market-st. Stated communication this (Friday) evening at 7:30 o'clock. Important business. Visitors welcome. By order of the W. M. ED. A. BENNETT, W. M. CHARLES CATLIN, Secretary.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1901.

Car Complaint Bureau.

The Local Transportation committee has a subcommittee at work on the subject of securing immediate improvements in the street car service. One of the objects, as recently stated, is to have double fares done away with for passengers to Lincoln Park. The number of improvements needed, however, in the present street car service is so great that while the ordinary citizen could give an imposing list, no one in the entire city has of the present time any complete notion of the whole situation. Would not the subcommittee be facilitated, therefore, in "rounding up" information and views on the subject if it should invite complaints from all aggrieved persons? Only a mere fraction of these persons would ever take pains to register their grievances, but if it were known that complaints were actually desired by the subcommittee and would be given attention, a certain number would be sent in and these would prove of material assistance in putting the subcommittee in possession of its problem and so in forwarding remedies. If the subcommittee could accordingly arrange to have the secretary of the general committee authorized to receive and report all complaints on the street car service of the city, the public would be afforded a means of being heard on the subject of the highest interest to itself, and the subcommittee would certainly gain useful facts and suggestions. Will that body consider the advisability of such a course?

Pursuing the Milk Dealers.

The Health department is really doing good work among the milk dealers. It is analyzing their wares. It is prosecuting and convicting adulterators. A number of them have been fined $25 apiece. Whether the fines have been collected is not stated. If they have been, the effect will be wholesome. A small dealer cannot afford to pay many such fines. If these fines have not been collected and the defendants have appealed, hoping that the stirs will be forgotten, then the effect of these prosecutions will be comparatively small. The Health department has also posted the names of erring milkmen. This will do some good. Many of their customers will learn of this and leave them. Publicity is ruinous for cheats of this kind. If the Health department will keep on as it has begun and will in addition to other punishments inflicted revoke the licenses of offenders and prosecute them daily if they try to do business without a license, it will not be long before less bad milk is sold. Consumers may have to pay more, but they will get a better article. But this work for good milk to be really effective must be kept up constantly. It must not be dropped at the end of this summer or of this year. The minute it is dropped the cheating will be renewed. The temptation will be too strong to be resisted. There are so many men in the business that some of the small dealers cannot be honest and make a living. They will be dishonest whenever they deem it safe. Therefore the Health department must not imagine that its work will soon be done and that it can repose on its laurels. The battle for pure milk is one that has to be fought every day.

COLOMBIA AND GERMANY.

The German government has done nothing yet to indicate that it is displeased with the forcible removal by the Colombian authorities of a citizen of that country from a merchant vessel flying the German flag when it was at anchor in a Colombian port. He was about to leave the country after a two months' stay. It is not likely to trouble itself about the matter, because if a German charged with any offense were known to be on a foreign merchant vessel in a German harbor the authorities would at once lay hands upon him, insisting that international law sustained them in doing so. If Admiral Wilkes had taken Mason and Slidell from the Trent in an American port, instead of on the high seas, their return would not have been necessary.

While Mr. Blaine was Secretary of State under President Harrison a Guatemalan political refugee took passage on an American steamer from a Mexican to a Colombian port. On the way the vessel touched at a Guatemalan port. The authorities, knowing that he was on the vessel, undertook to arrest him. In resisting arrest he was killed. Secretary Blaine censured the American Minister who advised the Captain of the steamer to surrender this refugee, and the Secretary of the Navy censured the officer in command of the American naval vessel which was in the harbor at the time for failing to intervene. Secretary Blaine admitted that an ordinary offender might have been taken off the vessel, but contended that with a political offender a different rule applied.

This is a distinction which is unknown to the German understanding of international law regarding this matter. The German authorities would not hesitate to arrest a political offender if they knew he was on a foreign vessel in the port of Bremen or Hamburg. Therefore the presumption is that they will not challenge the propriety of the action of the Colombian authorities. But if Germany should take offense at what the Colombians have done the United States cannot well say anything in their behalf, because of this Guatemalan precedent.

The mistake which this Colombian revolutionist made was in returning to the country and putting himself in the power of the authorities. He should have known that after he once got within their reach they might not be willing to let him go.

THE RAILWAY HOLDUP.

The robbers who held up the Baltimore and Ohio limited express train on Wednesday evening at Edgemoor, Ind., are out of pocket for their pains. Their enterprise cost more than it yielded. They lost their time, their ammunition, and their dynamite, and the only thing they got was the engineer's watch. That is a poor return for their investment and for the risks they have incurred. They will be fortunate if they escape the prison sentence which they so richly deserve and which it is to be hoped they will receive.

Surprise has been expressed that such an event could occur within thirty-one miles of Chicago. There is nothing surprising in that part of the performance. The long stretch of woods and marsh at the point where the train was stopped is as lonely as the great American desert. For the purpose of train robbery it might as well be a thousand miles from Chicago. The nearest telegraph office, at Whiting, is four miles distant, and it required nearly an hour to reach it on foot in the dark, as the plucky porter discovered who ran the whole distance to telegraph for aid. The robbers would have had time to go through the whole train before any assistance could have come from the nearest police station in Chicago.

The most surprising feature of the episode is the bungling of the robbers in mistaking the mail for the express car. Evidently they had no experience in that kind of robbery. They must have been almost as much excited as the men at whom they pointed their revolvers. A railroad man or an experienced train robber would know the difference between an express and a mail car even in the dark. Because of this curious error the miscreants failed in their enterprise and the express company saved its money.

These robbers accidentally or designedly made choice of a fine strategic site for their crime. Not only was the spot as lonely as any highwayman could wish but it was close to the lake, giving the robbers, if they had a boat, an additional and an excellent line of retreat. The cautious general or highwayman always likes to have more than one of them. "The way of a ship in the midst of the sea," says Agur, is one of the things which it is hard to follow. A horse leaves marks; a boat does not. These robbers displayed real genius if they like Vikings or buccaneers escaped by water after plundering by land. There may be the material for a thrilling dime novel in their adventures on sea and shore.

A failure to bring them to justice will be the most dangerous feature of the episode. It will afford a distinct encouragement for other criminals with more executive ability and with better discrimination in cars to make a similar attempt and perhaps succeed in it. As a mere matter of self-protection no effort or expense should be spared in trying to secure the arrest and punishment of these daring bunglers in the art of train robbery.

TOM REED AS MAYOR.

Thomas B. Reed has been suggested as the anti-Tammany candidate for Mayor of New York. Before he can be nominated there are two consents which will have to be obtained. One is that of the Democrats who wish to vote against the Tammany candidate, but prefer to vote for a candidate of their own political faith. The other consent required will be that of Mr. Reed himself.

The Republicans cannot single-handed defeat Tammany. They must have Democratic aid. If the price demanded be the nomination of a Democrat the price will have to be paid. Mr. Quigg says this ought not to be done. Senator Platt sees no reason why the Republican party should not support a Democrat in order to secure a decent municipal government for New York City. Hence it is not at all unlikely that the anti-Tammany candidate will be a Democrat, while Mr. Reed is preëminently a Republican.

That gentleman went out of politics not long ago, one reason therefor being his wish to make some money for his family while still vigorous enough to make it. He seems to be making good headway in this undertaking. Having put his hand to the plow he may not wish to take it away. The keen delights of money-making may have taken possession of him or he may fear that if he relapses into politics after having sworn off he may not be able to get out of politics again.

But what an admirable Mayor Mr. Reed would make if he could be elected. He would be no King Log, but a most masterful ruler. He would be a remorseless Czar for all public officials who did not attend to their business. The big city would, indeed, have a big man at the head of it—the kind of man it should have. The Mayor of that city fills one of the greatest and most responsible of American offices. Mr. Reed has been Speaker of the House of Representatives, but it would not be a come-down in the world for him to become Mayor of New York. If it should turn out that the office is within his reach he ought to take it for the public good and let his law practice go.

SHUN THE "SURE THING" GAME.

The residents of an Illinois city are being urged in seductive circulars to intrust their spare cash to a man who says that he knows how to speculate so scientifically on the Board of Trade as to make it an easy matter for him to earn large profits for them. He assures his customers that he has worked out a scheme which makes loss impossible. It is understood that several persons, many of them being women, have been captivated by this assurance of large gains and no risks, and have intrusted their small savings to this smart, kind gentleman and his "sure thing" enterprise. Operations are to begin with the first "series" this month.

The people who invested years ago in "Fund W" and those who at a later day lost their money in a Brooklyn scheme of a somewhat similar nature were told that they could not lose in the game of speculation. They put faith in statements which their common sense ought to have told them could not be true and became shorn lambs speedily. The men who engineered "Fund W" were deliberate swindlers. It does not follow that the author of this latest speculative scheme means to wrong everybody. Every now and then a man fancies that he has worked out an infallible method of winning on the Board of Trade or the Stock Exchange, as gamblers have worked out what seemed to them sure ways to break the bank at Monte Carlo. But all these "sure things," whether advertised by men who believe in them or who do not believe in them, are good for nothing. They are traps set for the unwary.

The man who says he has found out how to make speculation absolutely safe, and will prove it if other people will lend him their money to demonstrate it with, either has a screw loose or is a scamp. In neither event will sensible men and women give him a chance to make ducks and drakes of their money. If there are Illinoisans who have been unwise enough to lend somebody money to speculate with because assured that it cannot be lost, the sooner they demand it back the better. If they do not get it back now it will go, as Jim Fiske said, "where the woodbine twineth."

TRUTH ABOUT SPELLING REFORM.

Brander Matthews' article in the Century on "The Simplification of English Spelling" is sensible and practical. It deserves to be widely read both by the radical advocates of phonetic spelling and by the conservative sticklers for the dictionary as it happens to exist at this date. Professor Matthews shows where each of these parties of extremists is wrong.

The advocates of phonetic spelling have demanded too much. They have failed to reckon with the "immense conservatism that gives stability to the institutions of the English-speaking race." Professor Matthews is right when he says it may as well be realized once for all that such a thing as a sweeping change in the spelling of any living language is impossible. On the other hand, the ultra-conservatives who make an outcry against every attempt to adopt a simpler spelling of any word are the worst innovators of all. They set their faces against all change and propose to petrify the language in the particular stage where it happened to be when they went to spelling school. The chief point that Professor Matthews makes in his article is that change is the law of life in a language as in an organism or a nation. From the days of Shakspeare the English language never has ceased to change from generation to generation, striving always in the direction of simpler phonetic spelling. The best that the spelling reformer can do is to help along this good work in the infinitely slow but natural method in which such changes come—to be on the side of simplification rather than of fossilization.

The history of English orthography is a record, still incomplete, of incessant variation. It would be a calamity if this should cease to be the case. Those who maintain the absolute inviolability of our present spelling are setting themselves against the example of the forefathers whom they affect to venerate. As Professor Matthews says, they adroitly beg the question at issue. He cites numerous historical examples that help to throw good-natured ridicule upon the idea of the unchangeable sacredness of any particular dictionary. There are gradual changes taking place in English spelling today, as there have been in every decade since Chaucer, and to this degree the cause of a simplified spelling always will be welcomed and aided by sensible people.

A PLUCKY SOUTHERN SHERIFF.

The Sheriff of Orangeburg, S. C., deserves well of the law-abiding people of that State and will command the applause of the law-abiding people of the United States. If there were more Sheriffs of the same stuff there would be fewer lynchings and more respect for the majesty of the law.

The Sheriff of Orangeburg is J. H. Dukes, a famous name in the South. He recently had a prisoner, one Wash Jamison, a colored man charged with murder, in custody at that place. There was much excited talk of lynching him. The Governor was anxious about the matter and telegraphed the Sheriff that if he thought best he could bring Jamison to Columbia. Dukes promptly replied that he had Jamison in jail and he proposed to keep him there, and would be responsible for his protection, also that the jail was built for the purpose of confining criminals, and if it should become necessary in the performance of his official duties to resort to extreme measures he should promptly resort to them. "If some people get hurt it will be their own fault," said the plucky Sheriff, "but, of course, Governor, I hold this man subject to your order, but I believe if we have a law we ought to abide by it." The Governor took the same view of the case. Jamison remains in jail and no one has cared to molest him. There will be no lynching in Orangeburg.

Here is a Sheriff who not only knows his duty but fearlessly does it, and it is safe to say that whenever a prisoner is turned over to him that prisoner will be protected or some one will be hurt, and that "some one" will be neither the Sheriff nor the prisoner. Were there such a plucky representative of the law as Dukes in every Southern county there would virtually be an end of lynchings there. No one believes that the better class of Southerners indorse lynching except in some extreme cases. They are as law-abiding as the same class of men in the North, where lynchings sometimes occur, mostly for the same reason—namely: the timidity of Sheriffs or their subserviency to the mob element. South Carolina is rapidly improving in this matter of lynching and stands wellnigh the bottom of the record for the last two or three years. A few more Sheriffs like Dukes and lynchings would rarely occur in that State.

QUESTIONS OF WATER PRIVILEGE.

An interesting contest is going on between the State of New Hampshire and a colony of wealthy summer residents for the ownership of Christine Lake, in Stark, Coos County. About twenty years ago the newcomers regularly organized under a State charter as the Percy Summer club, bought all the lands around the lake, built summer homes, set up a fish hatchery, and took possession of the lake, warning away all trespassers.

The warning aroused the ire of the farmers nearby who had fished in the lake, they and their forbears, from time immemorial. One of their number, to make a test case, disregarded the warning and persisted in fishing. Finally he was arrested and for eleven years he fought the case in the courts. At last it reached the State Supreme Court and that body decided that for fishing purposes the lake was public property. Then the club incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, so as to get into the federal courts, ran a barbed wire fence round their property, and waited. The farmers got over the fence in defiance of the club and fished at their pleasure. The General Assembly next took a hand in the proceedings and passed a law defining the hours for free fishing and the number of fish to be taken at any one time.

Then the club joined issue with the State and applied to a federal Judge for an order restraining one J. C. Astle and all persons not members of the club from fishing there. The General Assembly by special act next directed the State's Attorney General to appear for Astle, and the case is now pending in the federal Circuit Court. Whichever way that court may decide it will go up to the Supreme Court of the United States for a final decision.

Meanwhile, a case also involving the rights of the public has arisen in Massachusetts. From the City of Beverly to Gloucester on the north shore line of that State the coast is occupied by summer residences, including such well-known resorts as Beverly Farms, Pride's Crossing, Manchester, and Magnolia. The cottagers' estates run, as a rule, from the woods adjoining the main street to the ocean front. The town roads reaching to the water are few and in some cases many miles apart, as are the beaches and landing places, for the shore is a bold, rocky headland. One after another the cottagers have refused the public permission to get to the water except by the public road, and have prevented fishermen from landing with their catches, thus compelling them in some cases to go several miles. The beaches are absolutely withdrawn from public use. The City of Beverly is now taking testimony with the view of bringing suit in the State courts which will probably go to the State Supreme Court for a decision. Summer residents, of course, will be interested to know just what their rights are where their property abuts on the ocean. In the New Hampshire case the final decision will be equally important, as fishing clubs and game fish preservers will find just what the law allows them.

'Tis done! But yesterday a corn King!

How much of a Democrat is Pitchfork Tillman that he should read anybody out of the Democratic party?

Do the owners of livery stables realise that in raising their rates on buggies for afternoon and evening drives they are making more business for the St. Joe boats?

Most of the trouble comes from the fact that the Thirty-ninth street intercepting sewer doesn't intercept.

Why should Croker come to the United States in September to "take an active part in the fall campaign?" He can have his part sent to him.

The live-stock census shows that this city contains more asses than any other city in the country. They come here from other places to browse on the thistles that grow in Wall street.—New York Mail and Express.

But they settle down there. Don't try to knock the census.

Now is the time for the farmers to come to the assistance of their Friend.

Justice removes the bandage from her eyes and looks about her now and then, but in vain. The Judges are all away on their vacations.

Would it not be possible to string a clothesline from one end of the "District of Lake Michigan" to the other, fasten Cap'n Streeter and "Military Governor" Niles across it in some way, and let them settle their differences once for all?

IN A MINOR KEY.

Severe Test.

"I suppose it's all right for Americans who visit Europe to talk with an English accent when they come home," reflected Uncle Allen Sparks, "but you never hear of any Englishmen talking through their noses and saying 'I guess' after they have spent a season in the United States and gone back home."

Principle Not New.

"There is nothing really new in this St. Louis idea of a Turkish bath on wheels," remarked Rivers. "You can go out any day when the mercury is up in the nineties and take a Turkish bath on your bicycle."

Failed at the Critical Moment.

"Didn't you tell me you went out West once on a train in which there was a man who drilled the passengers in the proper tactics for repelling train robbers?"

"Yes."

"And yet the train was held up and the passengers robbed before it reached its destination, wasn't it?"

"Yes."

"How did that happen?"

"The man that had drilled us was the first one who got scared, and of course we couldn't do anything without the word of command."

Unpardonable Villainy.

"Pardon the question," said the visitor who had been permitted to go behind the scenes, "but when a man has acted the part of the principal villain as many times and in as many kinds of plays as you have, doesn't it make him feel sometimes as if he were a real villain?"

"It does make him a real villain," replied the actor, with a scowl. "It obliterates his moral sense and makes him equal to anything. For example, at the end of the next act, after I have just died a horrible death, you'll see me come before the curtain and acknowledge the applause of the audience—darn me!"

Which he did, shamelessly, half an hour later.

From One of the Old Families.

"What's that, 'Rastus? You say you can boast an ancient and illustrious ancestry?"

"Yes, suh. Ise d'scended f'm de fust black chile bawn in Afriky, suh."

Not His Strong Point.

"I met Hargus in the street yesterday morning and he flicked his cigar ashes in my face. I'm writing to him now to tell him what I think about it."

"Why didn't you tell him what you thought about it then?"

"Because I never can express myself with any satisfaction extemporaneously."

Sanguinary.

Naggus (literary editor)—"Borus' last book is called 'Blue Blood.' It's awful rot, but I don't want to hurt his feelings by saying so."

Mrs. Naggus—"Can't you say it is written in the author's best vein?"

PERSONALS.

Frau Itta von Ilten, widow of a Captain who fought at Waterloo, celebrated her 100th birthday at Hanover, Germany, on June 12.

Jay Cooke, financial agent of the United States government during the civil war and a banker of note, will celebrate his 80th birthday on Aug. 10.

John W. Bowler, general superintendent and director of physical training in the public gymnasium of Boston, has accepted a five-year appointment as director of physical training at Dartmouth College.

The three children of the late Daniel Addison Heald of Llewellyn Park, N. J., have given to the Orange Free Library the library of their father as well as three handsome pictures. The library comprises 1,150 volumes and is valued at more than $7,000.

Philip Rheine of Belleville, Ill., who died last Tuesday, had held public office almost continuously for twenty-seven years, a record which has not been approached in St. Clair County. He was a member of the Board of Tax Review when he died.

Admiral and Mrs. Dewey have engaged apartments at the Hotel Wentworth, Portsmouth, N. H., for a part of August. The Admiral is well known in that city, as his first wife was a Portsmouth woman. However, this will be his first visit since the battle which won him fame.

Anders Zorn, the famous Swedish artist, when he visited St. Louis several years ago "threatened," as he put it, to give one of his pictures to the St. Louis Museum of Fine Arts. The picture arrived a few days ago. It is "A Portrait of a Woman," and is valued at over $6,000.

The German expedition sent out in 1900 to determine the boundary between German east Africa and the Congo State has suffered a severe loss in the death of its leader, Professor Johannes Lamp, who died at Rumada. Professor Lamp was attached to the Geodetic Institute at Potsdam.

If He Should Run for Office.

If the devil should run for office
Some people would think it a crime
But just like the rest of them—
All of the best of them,
He'd still have a devil of a time!
—Atlanta Constitution.

A LINE-O'-TYPE OR TWO.

COUNSEL for the Hon. Richard M. Gunning contends that one of the billboards to which especial objection has been made is no worse than Bouguereau's canvas, "The Bathers," which hangs in the Art Institute. From an artistic standpoint counsel is not far from wrong. Mr. Criticus Flub-Dubbe has informed us on more than one occasion that, while the Bouguereau canvas is an excellent study in anatomy, it is not art by a long shot. In fact, Mr. Dubbe grew so excited in damning the picture that it was with difficulty we prevented him from jabbing his umbrella through the daub. Still, we fail to see wherein counsel has made Mr. Gunning's gallery any less hideous and horrific. The fact is Mr. Gunning's output is preposterously offensive, and if we were not a Reuben community we should not stand for it. Being a Reuben community, we do, and some of us even admire it.

INQUIRER: It is pronounced "Mac-ile."

THE young women that drew prizes in the land lottery also landed a few offers of marriage.

SOMETHING SEEMS TO BE THE TROUBLE.

R. L. Wrenn is sick, suffering with the nerves of left leg, from a poor amputation, which caused pleurisy pains in left side.—Mount Gilead (O.) Union-Register.

IF ex-Hero Hobson had succeeded in plugging the harbor entrance all this fuss would have been avoided. Why not court-inquiry him?

THERE is a disposition to regard "Historian" Maclay as first cousin to a crustacean that is sometimes served à la Neuburg.

WE are to have another illustration of the fact that the safest place for a balloon that crosses the Atlantic is the deck of a steamer.

VERY SAD.

"The old man pegged out just as the day was breaking."

WE missed our newsboy this morning and found he had been summoned by Mr. Altgeld before the Board of Review on the charge of being a millionaire.

THE I Told You So club is now discussing the case of young Mr. Phillips.

AFTER weighing all the evidence we have decided that Admiral S—— is entitled to the credit for the victory at Santiago.

AFTER THE FOX.

Frank T. O'Hair shipped two fox hounds today to Pleasant Fox, at Tecumseh, Oklahoma.—Paris (Ill.) Globe.

THREE Denver card men tried the gunning system on one another and plugged three innocent bystanders. They can shoot straighter than that in the effete East.

THE discussion of the cause of baldness is becoming lively, and each contributor thinks he has stated the baldheaded truth.

IF you cannot afford to go away on vacation you can at least give your stomach a vacation. Dr. Pfeiffer of Boston gave his thirty days, and says the rest improved it immensely.

RAPID WORK.

R. E. Trotter piloted a company of land seekers to Monon, Ind., last week.—Urbana (Ill.) Herald.

"IF money can be obtained," say the Merry Villagers, alias Boxers, "why not make war on the foreigners?" How childlike and bland.

HISTORIAN MACLAY.
[From latest photograph.]

WHERE were the Younger brothers on the night of July 21?

THE fidgety individuals that mussed up the Baltimore and Ohio train on Wednesday night were plainly amateurs. You can tell an amateur's work as far as you can see it.

WHILE Mr. Keenan is having his lithographs cut he might go back and get fired out of Russia once more.

MR. LAWSON, so goes the story, promises his crew $100,000 if Independence wins on Saturday. Money makes the mare go. Why not a yacht?

DURING July the Alley "L" carried a daily average of 63,763 humans, 83,425 bugs, and 141,697,842 microbes.

MR. POTTER suggests a way to increase the tax revenue. Assess the chaps that got his diamonds.

A NEW MEXICO man writes that his section is getting the rains that formerly went to Kansas and vicinity. And we infer, from a month's experience, that Chicago is getting the heat that used to go to New Mexico.

THE Salvation ice kept many a baby's milk sweet.

A PARIS paper says the hours spent by Globe-Trotter Steigler in London should not count; thus his trot was made in sixty-three days. By knocking off six more days for good behavior Steigler can claim the world's record.

"MAYOR TOM REED of New York" comes under the too good to be true class.

WILL SHAKE THEIR PROPS.

Another open air dance in Richland on next Saturday night, and if the night proves fair many anticipate the pleasure of swaying to and fro to the entrancing music.—Chillicothe (Ill.) Enquirer.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY'S friends hope that the "cards up his sleeve" are aces and eights.

IF the billboard builders were compelled to pay a license, argues counsel, they would be driven out of business. Well, what of it?

FOLLOWING the example of the fatherland, the North Side is putting a time limit on nocturnal musicians.

IT seems Maclay's ancestors were knockers, too. Most of them, however, got more than $2.48 a day and were able to use more artistic hammers.

IN the opinion of the Cook County judiciary, public office is a summer vacation.

CHOICE CUTS.

L. Hooker has secured the services of Fred Kissenger of Duluth as cutter in his Fine street meat market.—Hibbing (Minn.) Tribune.

THE Board of Review succeeded in finding one automobile in Cook County. It belongs to F. C. Donald of the Virginia Hotel.

EVIDENTLY Mr. Altgeld isn't very well acquainted in millionaire circles.

AN AGRICULTURAL INSTRUMENT ILLUSTRATED.

A potato-planter.

AMONG the millionaires that Mr. Altgeld brought up with a round turn yesterday was J. G. Scott, bellboy at the Auditorium.

A MUDDY DISCOURSE.

There was no preaching in the Peterson schoolhouse last week, on account of its being so muddy.—Lyman County (S. D.) Argus.

MR. BRYAN "will not enter into a bond never to become a candidate" on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays. On the other days Mr. Bryan is "a candidate for no office."

FEBRUARY 15 will probably be Evacuation day in Cuba. When we are not getting into some new part of the world we are getting out. World power? Well, rather.

ANOTHER affliction that goes with wheeling is "bicycle heart." You get it in the dark corners of the parks on summer evenings.

MR. PHILLIPS diagnoses it as "a case of inability, not crookedness." Inability or blundering was esteemed by M. Talleyrand to be worse than a crime. We fear Mr. Phillips is only a corn-fed philosopher.

B. L. T.

Ragweed Gives Immunity from Hay Fever.

New York Physician fights summer ailment with its cause

EVERY season has its peculiar maladies. And one which finds many victims in the late summer and early autumn is variously known as "hay fever," "hay asthma," and "rose catarrh." The symptoms differ somewhat in different cases. The chief ones are a distressing nasal catarrh and a slight fever. Occasionally, however, the disorder takes the form of asthma, and not infrequently it resembles bronchitis.

The belief is nearly universal among medical men that this disease is caused by the pollen of wild or cultivated plants. Roses and other garden flowers have been held responsible, and so have new mown hay and golden rod. The majority of cases, however, have been attributed to a coarse, widely distributed weed, whose botanical name is ambrosia, but which is popularly known as ragweed. This is very abundant along roadsides and in fields and waste places in the latter part of the summer. The air becomes laden with the pollen of this and other plants and the pollen causes a vexatious irrigation of the mucous membrane when inhaled by those who are predisposed to the malady in question.

Thus far the physician has found it difficult to cope with hay fever. A change of air is often prescribed, and, perhaps, is the most effective sort of treatment. A local application of cocaine, which is snuffed up into the nasal passages, has also given more or less relief. The former plan is really running away from the cause of the trouble. The latter probably serves the purpose in view by deadening the sensibility of the nerves in the mucous membrane.

An entirely new line of attack was outlined in a recent issue of The New York Medical Record by Dr. H. Holbrook Curtis of New York. A patient of his, who was employed in a big drug house, found that when she was obliged to work in the ipacac department she suffered from a violent "crying cold with asthma." But she had learned by experience that if she took a few small doses of a preparation of ipacac for several days before she was exposed to it she was proof against its influence, than and ever afterward.

Now, inasmuch as ragweed is believed to be more largely instrumental than other plants in producing hay fever, Dr. Curtis resolved two years ago to make some experiments with it. He employed a skilled botanist to secure a large quantity of the leaves and pollen of this plant. From these a tincture and a fluid extract were made, and samples were given to fifty or a hundred victims for trial. The remedy was to be taken internally only, the hypodermic practice having been abandoned entirely.

Dr. Curtis has some faith in the possibility of using this "liquor ambrosiæ," or extract of ragweed, as a preventive as well as a curative. But he was not ready in time to experiment in the former direction last year. The reign of the ragweed pollen began, he says, between Aug. 12 and 20. Still, the beneficial effect on those who had already been to suffer, and even on the persons who had been sick for two weeks, was striking. The doctor prints some of the letters which he has received, and several are couched in terms of emphatic commendation. Summarizing the first thirty-four replies received Dr. Curtis says that eighteen reported a complete recovery, four considerable improvement, and twelve negative results. On the whole, therefore, he has felt encouraged enough to continue the experiment on a much larger scale this year.

He inclines to the belief that 60 per cent of the people whose fever is caused by ragweed can be rendered immune. He adds: "It seems reasonable to suppose that perhaps a tincture of golden rod or some other plant may be found efficacious in those cases in which the ragweed seems to have no appreciable effect. Exactly how great a positive this treatment will prove will of necessity take two or three years' investigation to determine."

Dr. Curtis presents this subject to the readers of the Medical Record with modesty and he is not overconfident, apparently.

THE OLD CURE FOR HAY FEVER.

TALL RAGWEED.

ANOTHER VARIETY.

LIKE TO CURE LIKE.

ADVENTURE OF THE SKY PILOT.

Ralph Connor has never told anything better than the last adventure of the Sky Pilot, which appears in Leslie's Monthly. The faithful Bill is hunting for the Pilot in a blinding blizzard, into which the Pilot has ventured on an errand of mercy, only to be utterly lost in the storm.

"Listen!" Bill said, holding up his hand, and we stood listening for our lives. But only the hissing boom of the blizzard beat upon our ears.

"I swear I heard something just as I—there—now." He put up his hand again, and through the storm came the sound of a voice singing:

"God in the midst of her doth dwell,
Nothing shall her remove."

Bill dropped on his knees, and taking off his cap he sobbed out: "Thank the good God! That's him. It's the Pilot." Then he sprang to his feet and yelled:

"Hello! You dod gasted fool hunter, where in thunder an' lightnin' air you, anyway?"

"Hello, Bill! Here you are, old boy."

In the bluff we found them; the Pilot livid with cold and near the last stage of exhaustion, holding up a stranger as they tramped wearily the path they had beaten around the horses to keep themselves from freezing to death.

"O, Bill," cried the Pilot, making a brave attempt at a smile, "you're a great man."

Bill held him at arm's length for a moment, and then said solemnly:

"Wall! I've come into contack with some fools, idjits, blanked idjits"—Bill had lost his grip of himself for a moment—"in my life, but such a blanked, conglomerated idjit it hasn't been my pleasure to mix with up to this point in my career."

The Pilot by this time was in fits of hysterical laughter.

Use for Plum Island.

Now that the government is in full possession of Plum Island it has an excellent place for banishing its dishonest officials.—Philadelphia Times.

MATHEMATICS FOR THE BARBER.

Few people have an adequate conception of what a million means, although we are getting to be quite familiar with the term itself. The other day I found myself under the hands of a barber, who was a stranger to me. He began conversation by remarking that I had a stiff beard. Taking this as an apology or hint that I was to be badly scraped I replied that some barbers did not think so, as I was generally shaved me without much trouble. "Well," said the barber, "I ought to be used to it, for I have shaved millions of men."

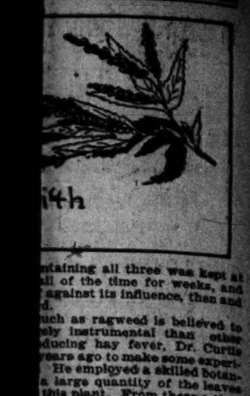
"Thousands, you mean," said I. "No, millions," said he; "I am sure I have shaved more than a million." I inquired his age, which was 30 years; learned that he could shave about four persons in a hour, and then took horse to my children a little sum in arithmetic, which they worked out in this way: If a barber should save four men per hour, ten hours a day, for 365 days a year during sixteen years the number shaved would be 233,600. It would take him nearly seventy years to shave 1,000,000 persons. If he should shave continuously night and day for sixteen years he would get over less than half a million. It is not at all likely that our 21-year-old barber had shaved altogether more than 100,000, and unless he moved around a great deal these probably did not include more than 5,000 individuals.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Family Obligations.

You have Yankee locomotives,
You have Yankee bills of fare,
Whatever way you're turning
There's a Yankee notion there.

Alack! How we protested
When you took our blooming girls
To ornament the household
Of your various dukes and earls.

But now we're glad to help you.
We smile and say "hurrah!"
For Johnny Bull is Uncle Sam's
Respected son-in-law.
—Washington Star.



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...ATHER VARIETY.

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...of the Hahnemannian prin-
...Curtis' idea. But what the pub-
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AMONG THE NEW BOOKS.

"POLITICAL NATIVISM IN NEW YORK."

Interesting Volume on the "Know-Nothing" and Other Political Parties in the Empire State—Post-Bellum Times in the South from a Georgian Point of View—Two Valuable Contributions to Sectional History.

THE faculty of political science of Columbia University has been putting forth a number of interesting pamphlets, which are studies in history, economics, and public law. Louis Dow Scisco, Ph. D., has chosen as his specific subject "Political Nativism in New York State," and has detailed, with many particulars, the rise and decline of aggressive Americanism in politics. The causes which led to the organization of the Know-Nothing party, and that formed its apology for existence, cannot but be interesting to the younger Americans, who have looked upon that unhappy chapter in the political history of their country with astonishment and almost incredulity.

In the concluding chapter of this valuable monograph the author says: "In final comment upon that political nativism which struggled for recognition during the quarter century from 1835 to 1860 it is as unfair to speak with entire harshness as it is difficult to speak with complete sympathy. As an issue that failed of success and as a doctrine from which the American democracy turned away, it stands condemned by its own failure. Yet, even as a rejected political issue, it has an importance in history as one of the great forces which have aided in rounding out the ideals of the nation. In looking back upon nativism and its efforts, a curiously contradictory feature suggests itself. From the modern standpoint, its aims seem to have been narrow, proscriptive, and un-American, while in their day thousands of earnest men deemed them to be most thoroughly patriotic and truly American in character. The explanation of this contradiction gives a reason for the study of rejected issues.

The real work of nativism was to force public opinion to a judgment upon certain propositions, and in so doing to secure a decision as to whether or not the ideas which it represented were entitled to be considered as American in character. Political nativism was a curiously blundering effort to shape public opinion. It put forth views which were neither soundly logical nor consonant with the liberal tendencies of American society. For this reason largely they did not succeed. There can be no question as to the sincerity and patriotism of the men who forced nativism into the field as a political issue. They believed most fervently that the influences they opposed were undermining the whole structure of American life. If these men were narrow and proscriptive, they were at least honestly so. If they were un-American it was because the public consciousness had not revealed itself enough to teach them where they stood. It was the judgment of the people upon their work which eventually decided that nativist ideas were not wholly to be accepted as American. The movement in nativism had its brief hour of strength; it stirred men's minds profoundly for a time and then it passed away, having accomplished little of what it had tried to do. Yet as it disappeared it left behind it a deeper insight into the theory of American life and a firmer faith in American institutions, both resulting from its agitation. It left behind it, too, more definite ideas and broader sympathies to solve the problems connected with the coming of foreign peoples to American shores."

Another study in the same series is "The Reconstruction of Georgia," by Edwin C. Woolley, Ph. D. It has been a year of confederate documents—a year of histories and explanations, novels and poems, dedicated to reminiscence along the lines of civil war, the causes that preceded it and the forces that struggled for supremacy after the last gun was fired. Most of these have been written with an impartial spirit; it would appear that "The Reconstruction of Georgia" is an exception. At least, the author finds no point of view save that of the indignant Georgian, with which to face the reconstruction acts, the criticism of the North upon legislation measures framed for the adjustment of the black citizens to the civic life, and the restoration policy. It is, nevertheless, an excellent book for the aggressive Northerner to read, that he may see, stated in frank and unequivocal language, the interpretation which a man of cultivation has been able to put upon acts which he would defend as patriotic beyond suspicion or doubt. It is noticeable that Dr. Woolley blames reconstruction for Ku-kluxism, but neglects to carry his investigation as to cause and effect further back. His unfeigned recognition of the continuing discontent of the South may be gathered from the following paragraph: "A confederate veteran recently remarked amid great applause in Atlanta that there was never a conqueror so magnanimous as the North, for within six years from the surrender of the Southern armies she had allowed the South to take part in the national councils. Nevertheless, within those six years the Congressional disciplinarians gave the South a discipline which she will never forget. It did not result in a permanent estrangement between the North and the South, for sectional bitterness seems extinct. But whether there was any profit in it—whether, in case the South never again attempts to secede, that happy omission will be due to reconstruction—may be doubted."

Columbia University is amply able to judge of the wisdom of the publication of this document, and no criticisms, therefore, need be offered upon it. (The Columbia University Press, the Macmillan company, agents.)

PARK COMMISSIONER UNDER ALTGELD LAUDS OLD REGIME.

Philip Henrici Says Charge That Sinking Fund Had Been Wrongfully Used Is Untrue.

Philip Henrici, who was one of the Lincoln Park Commissioners under Governor Altgeld at the time the sinking fund of the park was alleged to have been used for ordinary park purposes, denied emphatically yesterday that such a thing had been done.

"The charge is absolutely untrue," said Mr. Henrici. "The late Andrew Crawford, one of the best financiers in Chicago, looked after the money affairs of the board when he was President, and I know he performed his duties well. We paid interest on the bonds regularly and retired one issue of $25,000. Our books were properly kept, and the money in the different funds was used for the purpose for which it was appropriated. Twice we had experts go over the books, and they found them correct in every respect. We left something to show for the money we spent. We built the power-house, the electric light plant, and the water works."

Superintendent Paul Redieske insists, however, that on March 31, 1894, the report of the board showed a credit to the sinking fund of $95,077, but the next day $88,680 was checked out against it and credited to the lake shore protection fund. The balance left in the fund was $16,387, and this was afterwards used for park purposes. According to Mr. Redieske's figures there is now but $177,000 left in the fund when there should be $296,000.

PREFERS OLD WATCH TO FOOD.

Starving Man Arrested on Suspicion Owns Valuable Memento of Dead Father, Although in Rags.

George Harris, friendless and weak, almost nude, and penniless, and on the verge of starvation, who was arrested on suspicion because he wears a gold watch and chain valued at $75, refuses to part with the timekeeper even for food. The prisoner says the watch was given him by his father on his death bed fifteen years ago, and he will die before he allows it to leave his possession. The case was continued by Justice Ebrhardt on Wednesday for the purpose of giving the detectives an opportunity of investigating the statements made by Harris and the prisoner was taken back to his cell.

MRS. GREEN.

BY EVELYNE ELSYE RYND.

[From advance sheets by permission of G. P. Putnam's Sons. Copyright, 1901.]

By an arrangement with G. P. Putnam's Sons "The Tribune" is enabled to publish from advance sheets a part of the collection of sketches composing the English book, "Mrs. Green," and giving the garrulous talk of a matronly English servant who has married and retired from service. The unconscious humor in Mrs. Green's chatter is laughter producing and promises to make the book extremely popular. Following is the fourth installment.

"A WARNIN' TO THE YOUNG."

"Did anything else interesting happen while you were in that 'bus?" I asked Mrs. Green the next time we found ourselves in conversation together.

"Honly a man as was drunk," replied Mrs. Green, thoughtfully. "Pleasant drunk, so to speak. Quite 'armless. A nice feller sober, I should say."

"What did he do?" I inquired.

"Nothin'," said Mrs. Green, still lost in thought. "'T was what 'e said. 'E come along a-singin' an' a-wavin' of 'is 'angker-chif, an' the 'bus-'opper 'e stop the 'bus an' 'elped 'im up, an' there 'e stood a-'oldin' on an' a-swayin' an' a-smilin', mos' 'appy. 'Any roo' houtsh?' ses 'e. 'No, there ain't,' ses the 'bus-'opper, for 's see as 'ow 'e couldn't never get 'up that there little ladder. 'Then I'll come hinsh,' ses 'e, a-smilin' more, 'an' sit alonger me beauty, me butterfly,' ses 'e, an' 'e come in an' set down by me side, me wearin' me blew velvet an' me brown bewts."

"Weren't you angry?" said I.

"Hangry I was not," replied Mrs. Green, weightily; "which no more will you be, Miss, when you're as use' to 'em as I am. Many 's the time I thinks to meself, a-comin' acrosstit in them little trac's, ah, thinks I, King Solomon knowed what it was to be drunk, thinks I, when 'e advis' church people to give a sort' hanswer to them as is heasy made wrath. Never rouse 'em, Miss, an' thank 'Eving 'earty if they don' rouse theirselves."

"I'll try to remember," I replied.

"Hall I see to 'im was," went on Mrs. Green, "'there's room for the two on us,' ses I, a-smilin' hkind. 'E smile back, an' so we set. Arter a while 'e come closer, so I moved meself to the hother side, still a-smilin' steady. But it went to 'is 'eart bitter. 'I'm quite 'armlish,' ses 'e, a-weepin'. 'I knows you har,' ses I, a-soothin' of 'im; which 'armless 'e were, but 'ot, it bein' a warm day. Ah, I knowed 'ow to manidge the pore chap, which was more than could be said for them others as come hin prestingtly."

"What did they do?" said I.

"Fire' there come a lot o' wimming," said Mrs. Green, contemptuously, "as noticed nothin' wrong, an' 'set theirselves keerless on the same side as 'im. Precious soon they hall came a-skippin' hover, some a-lookin' shock' an' some a-lookin' scare', an' a-murmurin' sech sayin's as 'disgoostin', disgoostin'," which was the very thing to set 'im a-rampaging, 'e bein' as 'e was."

"How foolish," said I.

"Foolish it were," said Mrs. Green, "an' so I tole 'em. 'You keep quet an' 'e'll keep quiet,' ses I. 'It's plain as you 'aven't 'ad no dealin's with drunkards,' ses I, contemptuous-like, 'or you wouldn't hact so stoopid,' ses I. So there we hall sat, twelve on us a-packed tight along one side, an' e' a-smilin' lonesome on the hother. Presingtly one old lady as was a-sittin' calls out: 'Conducter, conducter,' calls she, a-knowin' no better; 'conducter,' ses she, 'can't you turn this tipsy man hout?' ses she, 'for 's a-doin' you no 'arm, mem,' ses the 'bus-opper; which no more 'e wasn't, an' a shame it was to treat 'im so, an' 'e a-weepin' to 'ear 'er."

"But he oughtn't to have been drunk," said I.

"If we hall on us never did nothin' but what we hought, Miss," said Mrs. Green, with deep dignity, "where'd you go for a warnin' to the young?"

I found no answer to this question, and Mrs. Green proceeded:

"Presingtly hin there come a thin person, an' e set 'isself down by the man, there bein' no room for 'im to do hotherwise. 'E was a-wearin' of one of them seamless weats up to 'is collar an' down to 'is legs, a-made like Samuel in the Bible's, honly hall black."

Mrs. Green paused.

"I halways thinks," she added, thoughtfully, "'ow much better they'd look if they put a bit o' color about theirselves, like 'e did, or 'is mother for 'im, wimming always 'aving 'the bes' tas'e, to be sure.'"

It took me a moment to disentangle this sentence.

"It was Joseph's coat that had the color," said I, doubtfully.

"Then let em foller Joseph, said Mrs. Green, firmly, "as was a wirtuous young man enough, an' not go about a-lookin' like rooks, when Gawd's made the worl' as good as a flower-garding. 'Owever, down 'e set, as solemn as beanything, an' when 'e see us a sudding 'ow things was, 'e fixes 'is heyes hout o' winder, an' 'e sets an' stares as tight an' as stiff as a stature, a-turnin' red an' a-turning white, but a-takin' no notice o' nothin'.

"Which it were enough to aggrawate a saint," added Mrs. Green, in a burst of irritation, "let alone a man as 'ad 'ad a drop too much."

"Did he get angry?" I inquired.

"Well might 'e 'a' done so," said Mrs. Green; "but 'is 'eart was kin'! When 'e foun' 'as 'ow the parson wouldn't smile at 'im, 'e growed sad-'earted, but 'e never grumble. 'Ah!' sea 'e, 'I'm 'armish ef I'm pore,' sea 'e; 'but never minsh,' sea 'e, 'up in 'evingsh we'll be hall alike,' sea 'e, mournful—not so clear-like, of course, but so's we hall hunderstood. The parson, 'e sit a-gazin' hout o' winder, an' a-tightenin' of 'is pale face, an' a-takin' no notice. So the man, 'e shif's along the seat till 'e reaches 'im—which it took 'im a long time—an' 'e takes 'im kind by the harm, an' then 'e looks at hus a-settin' hopposite, an' 'e shakes 'is 'ead solemn. 'Thin,' sea 'e, 'Crooli, crooli thin,' sea 'e, 'pore chap,' sea 'e, an' 'e wept for pity. 'You come along o' me, pore beggar!' sea 'e to the parson, a-clappin' of 'im sudding hon the back, 'an' I'll fin' you a good hivin,' sea 'e. An' I felt that touched that I looks at the ceilin', an' I sea, 'Ah,' sea I, 'there's sinners as sets examples to saints,' sea I, 'black wests or no black wests,' sea I."

"What did the parson do?" I asked.

"Urried hout, a-growlin' red," said Mrs. Green, with meditative satisfaction, "an' a-feelin' of 'is fault. An' there's the sekon' going a-ringin', Miss, which you'll be late if you don' go."

"CANWASSERS."

"Timeo," said Mrs. Green, on my meeting her in the orchard today, "is stirrin'."

She put her pails of pig-wash firmly on the ground, and surveyed me gloomily. She was extremely flushed in the face, as one recently emerged from severe combat.

"What has been happening, Mrs. Green?" I asked, soothingly.

Mrs. Green refused to be soothed; she abated no jot of her eye's dark ire.

"Nothin'," she replied, shortly. "Nor nothin' ain't goin' to 'apping. It's the stoppin' of it 'appening as tries me."

She raised her voice suddenly in a startling roar, at the same time lifting her eyes to the sky, in the manner of a tenor evolving a top note.

"Green!" she shouted. "Green! Where har you?"

"Ere," came a muffled reply from over the adjacent kitchen-garden wall, where, to judge from the sound, Green was busy burying his head in something soft.

"An' you stop there," screamed Mrs. Green, still gazing skywards, "or you'll know it."

She lowered her eyes, and looked at me with solemn triumph.

"Why, Mrs. Green," said I, "what is happening to Green?"

"Thanks ter me," replied Mrs. Green, with dignity, "nothin' is a-'appening to Green. Green's in the kitching garding a-diggin' of pertaters, where 'e'll stop till I takes 'im for to vote. I shouts to 'im from time to time as I goes about me work, an' then I knows 'e's safe. The sly ways of them canwassers, male an' female, is that astonishin' as they'll fly hort with a woman's 'usbing as soon as look at 'im. But they don't catch Green while Hi'm about!"

"I should think not," said I, sympathetically.

"But it'll be the death of me," said Mrs. Green, with a heavy sigh. "Twice 'ave I tore Green from a runnin' motor car as 'e'd been put in unbeknownst to me, an' 'e a-seltin' there that pale through not bein' accustom' to the noise an' the shiverin'."

"But why did he go?" said I.

"Well may you harsk," replied Mrs. Green, gloomily. "'E went along of 'is feelin' 'eart. Carn't never say 'No' to nobody if they honly harsks 'im kin'.

"Wimming as come a-smilin'," she added, with rising ire, "I can deal with. Halso men a-smilin' or not a-smilin'—I makes short work on. But when it comes to motor cars a-gaspin' along like ser many nightmares, an' a'goin' that fas' you ain't 'ad time to think on 'em afore they're gone——"

She paused, lost in wrathful ponderings.

"Have you had any here?" I asked.

"'Ave I 'ad any 'ere!" repeated Mrs. Green, witheringly. "'Ave I 'ad any 'ere! I lay to believe I 'ave. 'Ad 'em since hearly mornin'; the 'first one come at height o'clock. Fained hustid-color it were, hor I should say khaki-kee, an' 'ung aroun' with textes an' motters an' a large board in front with 'Vote for Himperialism an' Harmy Reform,' writ large in red. Hanythink more startlin' an' more hunsittin' for a reg'lar churchman like Green to go a-rushin' about 'is native village a-votin' in, an' 'e see well known as 'e is, I never see, no, nor never wants to. To say nothink of the rattlin' an' throbbin' bein' enough to ruin a person's innards to 'is days! Come an' up'old the hempire,' sez the little man as traveled in it, an' 'e 'ops out fren'ly, a-smilin' mos' kin'.

"'You leave Green be,' sez I, loud an' firm out of me winder, which fallin' on 'im hunexpected, as it were, from above, 'e jump, an' turne 'is eyes up sudding to the sky. 'Green 'll want more up'oldin' than the Hempire by a long way,' sez I, 'if you takes 'im in that there ahiverin' orkis,' sez I, 'which you ain't a-goin' for to do. Be ashamed on yourself,' sez I, severe, 'a-temptin' Providence with holi and what not,' sez I, 'an' despigin' the 'oses as Gawd made for to draw carts,' sez I, 'an' a-blowin' up in sudding judgmints again an' again, as serves you right. I knows Green's constitooshun,' sez I to 'im, 'an' ought ter, seein' as 'ow I studies it year hin, year hout, an' no one sha'n't start hupsettin' it,' sez I, firm, 'not if the hempire 's a-owlin' for Green to come for to 'old it up,' sez I, 'which if it is, let it fall,' sez I, 'it bein' too weak for to be worth takin' care on.' sez I."

Mrs. Green paused for breath.

"What did he say to that?" I asked.

"O, 'e takes orf 'is 'at mos' perlite," said Mrs. Green, bowing deeply as she spoke. "An' 'e sez, 'I don' doubt as you're a hexellent wife, meddim,' sez 'e, sort; 'but I 'eard as you was Conservatives, meddim,' sez 'e, 'an' this 'ere 's a Conservative car as 'ill save you good 'uman the trouble of walkin' to the pollin' booths,' sez 'e.

"'Thank you, sir,' sez I, 'a-bowin' back, 'you're mos' kin' ' sez I, 'but me good 'usbing e'll walk to the pollin' booths with me a deal better nor 'e 'll travil there with you,' sez I, 'arrivin' hupside down if 'e ever arrove at all, which it's mos' likely 'e never would do, along of you hall a-blowin' up 'alf-way,' sez I."

Again Mrs. Green paused to breathe.

"And what happened?" said I.

"Me kettle boiled over," replied Mrs. Green, "an' 'ardly 'ad I turn' me back for to see it, afore I 'ears a rattle an' a squeal from that there holi-car, an' there was it a-startin', an' Green a-settin' in it a-'oldin' on as pale as pale, an' the little man a-smilin'."

"What did you do?" said I.

"I puts me 'ead out o' winder," replied Mrs. Green, thoughtfully, "an' I roars 'Green,' sudding. There was n't no need to say nothin' more, they hall bein' that startle the driver 'e stops the car, an' Green 'e rushes hout, an' it goes away quicker nor it came."

"But Green is Conservative, isn't he?" I asked.

"'E is," said Mrs. Green, confidentially. "At least I thinks 'e is. I ain't halways ser sure. No one could lay to be quite sure, an' things as muddle' as they har. But as far as I kin make out from the evenin' paper as I reads constant, Green's Conservative. It don't hallways seem quite certing what it is itself," she added, meditatively, "but that's politicks."

We both remained lost in thought for a short time.

"Well," resumed Mrs. Green, "I'm blessed if there didn't come another car 'alf a nour afterwards, halso painted mustid-color, or I should say kharkee, with 'ole speeches hung hout: 'Down with' cotton an' coal, an' the 'ousin' on the pore, an' I don' know what all, an' a big board with 'Vote for Himpearil Libzulhism an' Tommy Hatkins well-harmed,' which, when you come to think on it, was no more nor less nor what the hother 'ad."

She paused and sighed heavily.

"Many's the a-smilin' I've seen," she said, gloomily, "but never one in sech a muddle as this seems for to be. It strikes me as the bes' thing they could do would be for to sen' their photos aroun' with a kin' messidge sayin' as 'ow hevery one was to vote for the one they thought the bes' lookin', there bein' no difference in 'em hotherwise. Which no more there ain't, or so the Libruls see."

"What puzzles me his," she added, darkly, "that two weeks ago there was plenty of differences; they was all a-'owlin' on 'em hat each hother. Now there ain't none! Where has they hall gone to?—that 's what I can't think. The Conservative 'e comes along 'ere an' 'e ses, 'I'm a Nimperialist,' ses 'e, 'an' a stanch patrot,' ses he, 'an I wants this, that, an' the hother done,' ses 'e. 'Right you har!' ses I, 'so does Green.' Two minutes arter along there comes a Radical. 'I'm a Libzul Limpearialist,' ses 'e, 'an' a faithful patrot,' ses 'e, 'an I wants this, that, and the hother done,' ses 'e. An' I'm blessed if it ain't jus' the same as the Conservative."

"Then what do you say to the Liberal?" said I, thoughtfully.

"I ses," replied Mrs Green, emphatically, "'you wants it too late, me man,' ses I. 'You should 'a' spoke of it sooner,' ses I. 'Parlyment would 'a' been a good place for to say it in,' ses I, 'where the hothers did,' ses I. 'Besides,' ses I, 'it 's safer on the face of it,' ses I, me speakin' for Green, as thinks with me in sech things, 'for to let them stop hin as 'as made their mistakes,' ses I, 'an sees 'em. You needn't tell me as 'ow you won't make the same mistakes,' ses I. 'I knows you won't,' ses I. 'You'll make new ones, an' probbubly worse.'"

She stopped and wiped her brow.

"Still it's puzzlin' to a body," she added, relapsing into gloom.

"It's just the different meanings with which they use the terms that no one sees," said I, meditatively.

"Bless you," said Mrs. Green, "that's heasy enough. I've 'ad that hall explain' to me. Himpearialist means what we takes we'll 'elp each hother keep, an' Patrot means 'Hi'm for Hinglan,' right or wrong, agains' the 'ole blessid world!' Which so we ought hall for ter be."

"So we ought," said I.

"An' that remin's me——" said Mrs. Green.

Once more she raised her eyes and voice, expending much of the warmth of her feelings in the fury of her roar.

"Green!" she shrieked. "Green! Where har you?"

But there came no answering yell from the potato patch.

Mrs. Green turned pale, lowering her eyes with a glazed glare of wrath. "They've got 'im," she said, with awful conviction. "Now, which on 'em is it?"

She swooped down upon her pails and was gone.

BUSINESS HIGH SCHOOLS WAIT.

Superintendent Cooley Says Other Plans in Prospect Will Use Up All Available Funds.

Superintendent Cooley of the public schools returned yesterday from his trip to the Huron Mountain club, near Marquette, Mich., and, speaking of commercial high schools, said nothing would be done for the present, as other new high schools in prospect would use up all the available resources for the next three years. He intimated that certain recommendations would be made when the curriculum is arranged for the Lyman Trumbull School.

COLORADO.

$3.50 for Berth in Tourist Car

To Denver, leaving Chicago daily 10 p. m. via Great Rock Island Route, Aug. 1-10, on which dates $25 will be the round trip rate to Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo. City ticket office, Marquette Building, corner Adams and Dearborn street.

Marquise de Fontenoy Letter.

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GEORGE KENNAN'S expulsion from Russia was to such an extent a foregone conclusion that it is difficult to understand how he could have exposed himself to the risk thereof, save for the purpose of advertisement. Nor need his expulsion be regarded as an extraordinary and characteristic piece of Muscovite tyranny. For any other country of continental Europe would have done the same thing. Time and again have newspaper correspondents been expelled from France, from Italy, and from Germany for writing things offensive to these countries, and during the time that Gambetta was Prime Minister of France he was only prevented from expelling from the country the London Times' correspondent by the discovery at the last moment that De Blowitz had taken the precaution, quietly, of securing letters of French naturalization. This saved him from expulsion. For it is only foreigners who can be expelled as undesirable, the banishment of natives being an entirely different thing and requiring trial and sentence by the Senate sitting as high court of justice, which is only convoked where cases of high treason are concerned.

I can recall the expulsion of the correspondent of the Paris Figaro from Italy for having written disrespectfully of Dona Lina Crispi when the latter's husband was Premier. The late Beatty Kingston, while correspondent of the London Telegraph at Berlin, was expelled at one time for having given offense to Prince Bismarck, while expulsions from France have been so numerous that they do not attract much attention, the most sensational case that I can remember just at this moment having been that of the well-known and popular Parisian correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung.

So there is nothing exceptional in the treatment of George Kennan, against whom the Russian government has always harbored a bitter grudge since the time when he returned their generous hospitality, official as well as private, by writing a book on Russia which constitutes the bitterest arraignment that has ever been printed about the dominions, the government, and the subjects of the Czar. They had given him every facility and privilege—such as have never been accorded either before or since to any writer, and instead of friendly treatment they received nothing but abuse, and all that they got for their pains was being held up to the obloquy of the civilized world. Small wonder, then, that George Kennan has been expelled. Indeed, he may consider himself lucky in not having been sent to Siberia.

The least American expelled from Russia as an undesirable foreigner was the notorious Mrs. Hattie Blackford of Philadelphia, who, under the "nom de guerre" of "Fanny Lear," had subjugated Grand Duke Nicholas Constantinovitch to such an extent that he not only ruined himself financially for her sake, but actually robbed his mother and the imperial chapel of costly jewels in order to present them to the beautiful American. Needless to say that on the robbery becoming discovered and traced to him he was at once arrested, deprived of all his prerogatives and dignities, and imprisoned in a central Asian fortress—namely: that of Tashkent, where he has remained ever since, his uncle Emperor Alexander II., his first cousin, Alexander III., and his second cousin, the present Emperor, having all refused in turn the applications for his pardon presented by his sister, the Queen of Greece, by his brother, Grand Duke Constantine, and by his mother, who is still alive (a sister of the ex-Queen of Hanover).

At the same time that the Duke was arrested the American woman was taken into custody and was about to be deported to the most remote of the penal settlements in Siberia when she secured the intervention of the then United States Chargé d'Affaires, Eugene Schuyler, in her behalf. In spite of her conduct he took her under the protection of the United States Legation, draped her, metaphorically speaking, with the Stars and Stripes, and threatened the Czar's government with such dire things on the part of the United States unless she was set at liberty that she was let go, the authorities contenting themselves with expelling her from the empire. Eugene Schuyler, who took the ground that every American abroad has a right to the protection of the United States Embassy, no matter what the antecedents or character of the persons seeking that protection, induced her before she left to surrender the stolen jewels. But she was allowed to carry away all her papers, especially all the compromising letters received from her imperial lover, letters which she subsequently incorporated in a book which she published in Paris and in London concerning her experiences in Russia.

So far as I know Mrs. Blackford and George Kennan are the only two cases of American citizens not of Jewish race and origin who have been expelled by the Russian government, and it is a wonder that there are not more. I may add that France expels at least six times as many undesirable foreigners each year as Russia.

I notice that the American newspapers are printing stories to the effect that the soi-disant "Count Edmund Larisch" has returned to this country from Europe via Vancouver, after having been pardoned by the Kaiser and restored to the possession of his fortune of some $50,000,000 or more. In view of the publicity given to this ridiculous tale it may be just as well to repeat once again what I have already explained in these letters—namely: that the entire story is a pure fabrication, that there is no such person as Count "Edmund" Larisch, that no nobleman of that name has ever been exiled for killing his superior officer on parade, that neither German courts-martial nor civil courts have sentence a man to forty-five years' exile, and that no individual member of the noble House of Larisch possesses even a tenth part of the fortune which the self-styled nobleman pretends to have recovered. Indeed, the whole story is so preposterous, so palpably untrue, that it is difficult to understand how any American newspapers can be found willing to publish it.

If the New York clockmaker, Helmecke, was so anxious to blossom forth as a nobleman it is a great pity that he did not assume the name of some family less well known than that of the Larisches, the history of which for more than 100 years past is familiar to every member of the German aristocracy.

Whilst I am on this subject I may mention that the illustrated stories published in the American press regarding the American women who have a statutory right to be present at King Edward's coronation are misleading, as are also the coronets with which the pictures are adorned. For instance, Mrs. Cornwallis West, who was Lady Randolph Churchill and a Miss Jerome of New York, has no right to any coronet, or to any place at the coronation. Neither has Lady Cunard, who is merely the wife of an impecunious Baronet. Nor has Lady Clandeboye, who was Miss Davis of New York, any right to a coronet or to figure at the coronation. Neither has Viscountess Deerhurst. For both these charming American women are Viscountesses merely by courtesy and will not be peeresses of the realm until their husbands succeed to the honors of their respective fathers.

I published the other day in these letters an exact list of the women of American birth who will have a statutory right as full-fledged British peeresses to figure at the coronation as such, and beg to refer those of my readers who are interested about the matter to the article in question.

PICTURE RECORD OF A CLUB.

Union League's 1,200 Members Being Photographed, Which Will Be Bound in Index Album.

The members of the Union League club, 1,200 in number, are keeping a Wabash avenue photographer busy taking their pictures. It is not vanity that causes this wholesale search after "speaking likenesses," but the migration to the photograph gallery is due to a general idea that an indexed album would be a good thing for the club to have. Pictures on hand could be used in identifying one member of the club to some newcomer if the name and not the face were familiar.

Swabians Plan an Elaborate Festival.

The annual "Cannstatter Volksfest" of the Schwaben-Verein of Chicago, which takes place at Sunnyside Park on Aug. 25 and 26, bids fair to prove a success. The program will be elaborate, for the society will produce a historical play, "Lichtenstein, after Wilhelm Haun's romantic story, a play given for the first time in America, and having a cast of 100 people. The wine which will be sold at the festival is of royal vintage, sent every year by the King of Wirtemberg, Germany, and is of excellent quality.

IN THE SOCIETY WORLD.

LAWN FETES PROVE POPULAR AS BENEFIT AFFAIRS.

Mr. and Mrs. George E. Adams Open Their House and Grounds for Entertainment in Aid of Elm Street Settlement and Several Hundred People Attend—Mr. and Mrs. James L. Houghteling Give Open-Air Program at Their Residence in Winnetka.

Lawn fêtes were popular yesterday. The Elm street settlement was the beneficiary of the fête for which Mr. and Mrs. George E. Adams opened their house and grounds at Belden avenue and North Clark street. There was no sale of fancy articles, and the only semblance of a booth was the gypsy tent, where Miss Mann of Louisville, Ky., read fortunes from cards. A number of young women in Swedish peasant costumes served ice cream at tables under the trees.

In the absence of an orchestra, musical numbers were given by Miss Ethel Perce, Miss Hagerty, Walter Summers, and Francis Lieb, Mrs. Baeder reading, Miss Porter dancing a Spanish dance, and Keith Clark giving a vaudeville sketch. The stage was the piazza, draped in red and lighted with Japanese lanterns. Three or four hundred spectators applauded from the grounds without.

The last part of the program was a presentation of Chicago as Spotless Town. Spotless Town posters were drawn by Miss Adams, and as each formed a background, the characters in poster costume appeared in front. Mayor Harrison was present by proxy, Keith Clark holding the Mayor's portrait before his face as he performed the duties of Spotless Town's executive. Francis Loeb was the policeman, Miss Hagerty was the cook, Miss Adams was the housemaid, Robert Hosmer acted as the butcher, and Albert Smith posed as the doctor.

Another fête was a suburban affair, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Houghteling opening the grounds of their residence in Sheridan road, Winnetka, for the benefit of Christ Church, Winnetka. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon sales at the various tables were well under way, the center of interest being the tea house, a picturesque affair of green oak boughs and flowers, where Miss Landon presided, assisted by Mrs. Samuel Insull, Mrs. Aiken, Mrs. Leslie, Mrs. Robert Moore, Miss Lyon, with Mrs. Hillegar reading fortunes from the cups. The fancy article table was in charge of Mrs. Phelps Hoyt, Mrs. Fox, Mrs. Gay, and Miss Helen Stewart.

Among the young girls who held the grab bag, were Harriet Houghteling, Catherine Moore, Avie Gay, and Charlotte Lyman. Near by was the gypsy tent with Mrs. Charles Totten telling fortunes. Mrs. Robert Scott conducted a candy kitchen, where old fashioned molasses candy was made for the children. Ice cream tables were scattered everywhere, some of the ladies presiding, being Mrs. H. R. Hale, Mrs. Dwyer, Mrs. Hellger de Windt, and Miss Cushing. Mrs. H. Seymour and Mrs. A. P. Welles sold lemonade.

The evening closed with dancing, for which a large platform was erected. The grounds were lighted with locomotive headlights and festoons of Japanese lanterns.

Potter Palmer Jr. and Honoré Palmer sailed yesterday from New York to join their parents in Europe.

Mrs. C. H. McCormick of 135 Rush street and Mr. and Mrs. Harold McCormick will sail in a few days to remain several months abroad.

ARQUE. BILLBOARD QUESTION.

Attorney Contends That Art Institute Painting Is More Offensive to Public Eye than Poster.

Pointing first at a copy of "The Bathers," by Bouguereau, a painting in the Art Institute, and then at a photograph of a billboard sign showing a sleeping woman in a crescent moon, Attorney Henry W. Wolseley sought yesterday to convince G. Fred Rush, Master in Chancery, that the painting was the more offensive to public taste.

Mr. Wolseley appeared as counsel for the Gunning system, which seeks to restrain the city from enforcing its ordinances regulating sign boards and posters. Representative members of the Municipal Art league, which is demanding the observance of the law, and James Mecartney, counsel for the Lincoln Park board, which is supporting the city, were present. Mr. Mecartney replying to the argument of Mr. Wolseley.

Attorney Wolseley contended that the City Council has no right to prohibit a business indirectly by an ordinance. He stated that if the license fee of 50 cents a square foot on each billboard exceeding 100 square feet was exacted it would cost the Gunning system $210,000 a year when its gross income amounted to $90,000.

Counsel for the city will present the other side of the case today.

BISHOPRIC FOR MGR. CONATY.

President of Catholic University Said to Have Been Placed in Charge of New Iowa Diocese.

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 1.—Private information received in this city is to the effect that the Right Rev. Thomas J. Conaty of the Roman Catholic University at Washington has been raised to a Bishop, and a new diocese, including a greater portion of northwestern Iowa, taken from the present Davenport and Dubuque dioceses. Sioux City has been selected as the see city.

IRISH CLUB TO HOLD PICNIC.

Lake View Association Tomorrow Will Have Its Annual Outdoor Gathering at Sunnyside Park.

Members of the Lake View Irish-American club will hold their third annual picnic at Sunnyside Park, Clark and Graceland avenues, tomorrow. Vaudeville, athletic contests, moving pictures, and sports of all kinds, those native to the Emerald Isle being in the lead, will be among the features.

Picnic for L. Kiper & Sons' Employes.

An old-fashioned basket picnic will be given by L. Kiper & Sons tomorrow at Monon Park, Cedar Lake, Ind., for the enjoyment of the firm's employes. A special train will leave the Dearborn station at 8:15 a. m., stopping at Forty-seventh street.

DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

This mantle, easy to put on and made of light cloth, is for automobiling. The prettiest colors are Swede color or elephant gray, and the trimming is of bands to match.—New York Herald.

AUTOMOBILE MANTLE.

Burlington Route

$25.00 to Colorado and Back

Every day until August 30 tickets will be on sale at this rate, good until October 31.

We have a train, "The Burlington's Number One," which leaves Chicago daily at 4.00 p. m. and reaches Denver the next afternoon. It is a comfortable train with modern, roomy Sleeping Cars, an Observation-Buffet-Smoking Car, a Dining Car à la carte, kept cool by electric fans, and a Reclining Chair Car (seats free). Then we have another good train leaving Chicago at 11.00 p. m.

Ticket Office, 211 Clark Street. Telephone, Central 3117.

MAN WHIPPED BY WOMAN DROWNS HIMSELF IN LAKE.

Disgrace and Fear of Arrest for Ill-Treating a Child Are Believed to Have Been the Causes of the Suicide.

Humiliated and disgraced from a vigorous horsewhipping administered by the mother of a child he had ill-treated, Gottfried Schueppert, 40 Clybourn avenue, committed suicide in the lake, and his body was discovered yesterday morning.

The circumstances which culminated in the horsewhipping occurred on Wednesday in a saloon in Clybourn avenue. Mrs. Mary Hansen, 48 Clybourn avenue, was sitting at the front window of her flat, sewing, when her attention was attracted by the screams of a child. Looking out, she saw her daughter, Adele, aged 4 years, in the hallway of a building across the street. Schueppert, Mrs. Hansen declares, was ill-treating her daughter, and the child in her fright was screaming loudly. Picking up a whip in the hallway, Mrs. Hansen ran into the street.

The woman states that Schueppert released the child as soon as he saw her and ran towards Cleveland avenue. Mrs. Hansen caught up near enough to lash him twice with the whip, and Schueppert ran for refuge into the saloon of Joseph Kobland, at the corner of Cleveland avenue. She says she hesitated about entering the saloon, but, urged by the neighbors who had gathered, she went into the saloon and learned from Kobland that the man had sought refuge in a small room in the rear. The woman promptly

BULLS GET UNDER CORN.

CER MISSOURI STATE REPORT AS LEVER TO BOOST PRICES.

Markets Quiet Nearly All the Session, but Decidedly Strong at the Close, When the Highest Points of the Day Were Reached — Oats and Other Coarse Grain Carried Up with Corn—Wheat Nearly a Cent Higher than Wednesday.

Corn prices took a sudden jump in the local market yesterday, gaining from two cents to two and a half for the day, and closing at the top, the entire gain coming in the last hour.

The September future closed at 58 cents, less than two cents below the record price of 59½ cents reached on July 22, and two and a half cents higher than the closing price last Saturday, before the general rains which broke the drought in the West, and it was hoped would do much to improve the prospects of the crop.

Present speculative tension is due to a growing belief that over a wide territory the rains will only revive fodder, not make corn. The State Board of Agriculture of Missouri estimated the condition of the crop in that State at one-fifth of normal, indicating a yield of not more than 40,000,000 bushels.

Reports Are Unfavorable.

Reports received by commission houses from various parts of Illinois, Iowa, and Nebraska all complain that the corn is not showing the benefits expected from the rains, that the ears which have formed have been ill-veiled or so sparsely inhabited by kernels as to be worthless. Late corn is earing in Nebraska, but how much of a crop it can make, starting in several weeks later than the normal time, is an unsolved problem.

The sharp demand for corn for feeding in the Southwest, where 60 cents a bushel has been paid, has been supplemented by similar reports from southern Illinois, where the drought is still practically unbroken. Dealers in Litchfield reported selling corn back to farmers at 60 cents.

The Price Current, a conservative authority, estimated the possible yield at 1,500,000,000 bushels.

Specimens of ears picked in fields near Jacksonville, Ill., were on exhibition on the floor, promising in appearance before the husks were pulled down, but showing few kernels.

Traders Alarmed by Reports.

The local trade, inclined to consider 56 cents too high earlier in the day, took alarm at these reports finally, and at the prospect of continued dry weather in the Ohio Valley, and there was a buying rush which sent prices up with a whirl.

One of the bull arguments was an estimate of a crop of 1,810,000,000 bushels, made by R. W. Rolosen & Co., provision brokers, on reports received from grain men, packers, big buyers, and stock men.

Estimate on 1901 Corn Crop.

The company's estimate by States for 1901, compared with the yield last year, is as follows:

	1900.	1901
Maine	440,000	440,000
New Hampshire	924,000	800,000
Vermont	1,500,000	1,600,000
Massachusetts	1,548,000	1,200,000
Rhode Island	1,771,000	1,200,000
Connecticut	1,400,000	1,400,000
New York	17,200,000	15,000,000
New Jersey	8,500,000	6,000,000
Pennsylvania	32,000,000	30,000,000
Delaware	4,000,000	4,000,000
Maryland	15,000,000	12,000,000
Virginia	28,000,000	25,000,000
North Carolina	30,000,000	25,000,000
South Carolina	24,000,000	25,000,000
Georgia	24,000,000	25,000,000
Florida	4,000,000	4,000,000
Alabama	29,000,000	28,000,000
Mississippi	30,000,000	30,000,000
Louisiana	14,000,000	15,000,000
Texas	41,000,000	40,000,000
Arkansas	40,000,000	40,000,000
Tennessee	40,000,000	40,000,000
West Virginia	15,000,000	15,000,000
Kentucky	110,000,000	100,000,000
Ohio	70,000,000	70,000,000
Michigan	80,000,000	80,000,000
Indiana	150,000,000	150,000,000
Illinois	264,000,000	300,000,000
Wisconsin	40,000,000	40,000,000
Minnesota	30,000,000	30,000,000
Iowa	265,000,000	200,000,000
Missouri	150,000,000	150,000,000
Kansas	164,000,000	80,000,000
Nebraska	210,000,000	115,000,000
South Dakota	72,000,000	30,000,000
North Dakota	14,000,000	4,000,000
States not named	4,000,000	4,000,000
Totals	2,105,000,000	1,810,000,000

September opened from 55½c to 56c, sold up to 56¾c, back to 55¾c, recovered ¼c slowly, and then in the last hour shot up to 58c, closing at the top for a gain of 2⅝-½c. December closed at 39c, May at 41c.

Some Realizing Early.

The early bulge was on buying by Trego-Montgomery, but there appeared to be little outside support and a disposition on the part of pit longs to realize. Timid holders were influenced by the report of the transfer of the Phillips trades, though little corn came out from that cause. But the market acted heavy and Barrett, Gifford, and others sold it down. Scalpers sold short, but brought out no other offerings, and when the upturn started their covering helped it along. Provision interests, sellers early, were buyers later. St. Louis houses, Bartlett-Frazier, Sage, and Pringle were active on that side.

There was no change in the cash situation locally, no demand for the large stocks on hand, but they are not increasing rapidly. There were only 182 cars inspected in, with 21 contract and 150 estimated for today. Primary receipts were 453,872 bu and clearances 175,054 bu. There were no local sales for shipment, and export takings at the seaboard were only 24,000 bu.

Wheat Shorts Also Scared In.

Trade in wheat was largely a replica of that in corn. The opening was barely steady, and on the break in corn September wheat sold down to 67⅛-⅜c. On the corn advance wheat shorts covered in frantic haste and there was some good commission buying as well, the price bounding up to 69¼c and closing at 69c, a gain of ⅝c for the day. Trade was not large and the pit mood was bearish. There was selling by the Northwest early on expectations rather than receipts, as the latter were light, 150 cars, compared with 235 last year. On the swell there was a repurchasing of these early sales.

Wheat Range.

Heavy clearances were a firming factor early, though lost sight of when wheat broke. They amounted to 1,223,578 bu, wheat and flour, overshadowing the primary receipts, which were also big at 903,028 bu, compared with 787,818 bu a year ago. Local cash sales were about 150,000 bu winter, seaboard sales being put at 626,000 bu.

There was substantially 1c advance in oats, the closing market being made decidedly strong in a sympathetic way by corn. The entire range covered was 1¼c and the close strong at outside prices for the day, 34⅞c for September, as against 34-¼c on Wednesday. Soon after the opening, when the price got up to 34½c, there were large quantities offered and more, with sales of some 250,000 bu of the Phillips oats, carried the price off to 34c. Then corn began its bulge on account of the Missouri report and the market stiffened up to 34¾c. The heavy Phillips sales did not represent his holdings, for 1,500,000 bu were transferred to McReynolds. Local receipts were 234 cars, of which 150 were new and 84 contract. The seaboard cleared 96,100 bu.

The new-found strength came into the market before "the country" had much of a show at it, which fact made the trade largely local. But the speculative temper was so largely bullish the market did not need much more support than came to it through corn.

Provisions Follow Coarse Grain.

Moderate advances were made all through the provision lists, the cone being rather quiet until late in the session, when coarse grain gave hog product a boost. September pork fell back to $14.05 early, but closed firm at $14.40. Other advances were less marked, but all product showed a firm if not a strong tone. The live hog market was slightly better, receipts being down to 24,000. Packing to date was given by the Price Current at 3,600,000, against 350,000 the previous week. Trade was largely local, as it has been running for some time, and was in no ways significant. The day's shipments of cut meats were 1,857,000 lbs, against 2,087,000 lbs a year ago, and of lard 1,405,000 lbs, compared with 1,142,000 last year.

Corn was strong but not particularly active.

Sales of September ranged from 54½c early to 55½c later, the outside figure being bid at the close. December sold 56½c, but closed nominally 57¼c. Receipts were 23 cars. No new features developed in barley, which was steady on a basis of 61c bid and 62c asked for new No. 2 September. Timothy seed was slightly easier, September selling at $5.15 and closing $5.10 bid, $5.20 asked. October sold at $5.00, this being the bid price at the close. Contract clover was quoted nominally easier at $10.15. Flaxseed sales were confined to a little cash at $1.83. September was nominally $1.60. For October $1.53 was bid. Receipts locally were 10 cars. Duluth had 1 car and Minneapolis 2 cars.

Figures for the Day.

Grain and provision futures ranged as follows:

WHEAT.

	Closed July 31.	High.	Low.	Closed to-day.	Closed yester-day.	Aug. 2, 1900.
Sept.	68¾	69¼	67⅛-⅜	69	67¾	74⅝
Dec.	70½	71¼	69¾	71¼		
CORN.						
Aug.	57			54⅝	57	37½
Sept.	55¼-⅝	58	55⅝	58	55¾	37½
Dec.	37⅛	39	36⅝-¾	39	37	
May	39	41	39¾	41		
OATS.						
Aug.					34⅞	20⅞
Sept.	34-¼	34⅞	33⅝	34⅞	34⅛	21¼
May	37	37⅞	37	37⅞		
PORK.						
Sept.	14.07½	14.40	14.05	14.40	14.20	
Jan.	14.80	15.02½	14.80	15.02½		
LARD.						
Sept.	8.70	8.75	8.70	8.75	8.90	
Oct.	8.15	8.22½	8.12½	8.22½	6.92½	
Jan.	8.70	8.82½	8.75	8.82½	6.75	
SHORT RIBS.						
Sept.	7.87½-.90	7.90	7.87½	7.90	7.15	
Oct.	7.90-.95	8.00	7.97½-.8	7.15		
Jan.	7.70	7.87½-.90	7.75-.8	7.87½-.90	6.12½	

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	No. 2 and better.	No. 3.	Low grade.	Total.
Winter wheat	185	62	7	257
Spring wheat			17	17
Corn	11	105	16	132
Oats	68	104	42	214
Rye	15	2	4	20
Barley		2	2	4
Totals	280	290	78	667

Inspected out: 121,000 bu spring wheat, 40,900 bu corn, 23,800 bu oats, 5,000 bu rye. From unlicensed elevators: 30 cars and 128,000 bu winter wheat, 12,500 bu spring wheat, 35 cars corn, 1 car oats, 2 cars rye.

Movement of Produce.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and provisions for the last twenty-four hours, as compared with the same time last year:

Articles.	Receipts—1901.	Receipts—1900.	Shipments—1901.	Shipments—1900.
Flour, brls	24,565	16,538	17,941	13,068
Wheat, bu	355,562	111,250	161,216	11,176
Corn, bu	250,809	200,107	30,107	342,000
Oats, bu	277,774	271,700	160,201	207,692
Rye, bu	11,821	9,150	16,495	500
Barley, bu	6,200	1,450	1,533	4,200
T. seed, lbs	118,100	47,500	4,475	38,978
O. seed, lbs	32,200	1,330	32,600	34,544
F. seed, lbs	5,200	126,000		
B. corn, lbs	107,300	3,000	88,380	4,195
C. meats, lbs	623,190	734,463	1,857,101	2,067,774
Can. mt's, c'ases			5,406	1,422
D. beef, lbs	1,128,490	212,880	2,559,547	1,971,237
Beef, tcs	4		6	42
Beef, brls	1		70	15
Pork, brls	14	100	661	523
Lard, lbs	251,790	196,720	1,405,060	1,142,558

The receipts and shipments of wheat and corn at the points given were as follows:

Western points.	Receipts, bu.—Wheat.	Corn.	Shipments, bu.—Wheat.	Corn.
Chicago	355,562	250,809	161,216	30,107
Milwaukee	15,900	1,900	15,900	
Minneapolis	73,320	5,880	36,960	
Duluth	57,120			
St. Louis	217,000	36,000	133,000	45,000
Toledo	99,546	10,502	75,000	26,800
Detroit	24,531	1,200		
Kansas City	135,200	76,500	246,600	96,000
Peoria	14,000	63,000		20,000
Totals	993,038	455,872	657,276	196,907
Seaboard—				
New York	140,600	122,000	184,101	85,554
Boston	53,078	17,300	108,386	59,829
Philadelphia	122,687	8,290	114,257	79,671
Baltimore	312,306	5,064	192,000	
New Orleans	96,000	3,000	292,000	
Galveston	102,000		128,000	
Totals	826,671	150,744	1,018,744	175,054
Grand totals	1,819,709	604,616	1,676,020	371,961
Cor. days 1900	1,001,787	848,108	524,307	1,039,465

Cash Produce Transactions.

FLOUR—In moderate local demand only. Spring, special brands, $3.90@4.00; hard patents, $3.40@3.50; soft, $3.30@3.40; winter patents, Southern, $3.30@3.40; straights, $3.10@3.20; white rye, brls, $2.50@2.65; dark, $2.50@2.55.

WINTER WHEAT—In good demand at an advance. Sales in store and to go: No. 2 red, 50,000 bu on private terms; No. 3 red, 67c; No. 3 hard, 67½c. On track: No. 4 white, 65½c. Free on board: No. 3 red, 67½c; No. 2 red, 68¼@68¾c; No. 3 hard, 67¾@68c; No. 2 hard, 67⅞@68c. Billed through: No. 2 red, 67½c.

SPRING WHEAT—Quiet and steady. Sales free on board: No grade, 61c; No. 4, 64c. Billed through: No. 4, 63c; No. 2 Northern, 68c.

CORN—Steady and higher, futures advancing more than cash. Sales in store and to go: No. 2 yellow, 55¼c; No. 3, 54¼c; No. 3 yellow, 54¼c. On track and free on board: No. 4, 53¼c; No. 3, 54@54½c; No. 3 yellow, 54@54¾c; No. 2 yellow, 55¾c; No. 3 white, 55¾@56c. Billed through: No. 4, 52c; No. 3, 52¾@53¼c; No. 3 yellow, 53@53½c; No. 2 yellow, 53¾c; No. 3 white, 55¼c.

OATS—Steady and firmer. Sales in store and to go: No. 4 white, old, 36c; No. 3, new, 34c; No. 3 white, new, 36c; No. 2, 34¼c. On track and free on board: No grade, old, 32½c; No. 4, new, 33½c; No. 4 white, new, 34¾@35¾c; old, 35¼@36½c; No. 3, new, 34@34½c; old, 34½@35c; No. 3 white, new, 35½@36¼c; old, 35¾@37½c; No. 2, new, 34½c; No. 2 white, new, 36¼@36½c. Billed through: No. 4, new, 33½c; No. 4 white, new, 34@35c; old, 34¾@35¾c; No. 3, old, 34c; No. 3 white, new, 35@25¾c; old, 34½@36¼c; No. 2, new, 34c; No. 2 white, new, 35¼c.

RYE—Stronger. Sales in store and to go: No. 2, 55c. Free on board: No. 2, 55½c; No. 3, 55c.

PROVISIONS—Firm and higher. Cash lots mess pork, $14.30@14.35; repacked 10@12c discount; lard, 38.67½@8.70; short ribs, $7.85@8.00, according to weight.

COOPERAGE—Steady. Ash pork brls, 80@82½c; oak, 85@90c; lard tcs, $1.00@1.05.

HIGH-PROOF SPIRITS—Steady; $1.29.

HAY—Quiet and steady. Receipts, 700 tons; shipments, 30 tons. Sales on track: Choice timothy, old, $15.25@15.50; No. 1 timothy, new, $13.50@14.00; old, $14.25@14.50; No. 2 timothy, new, $12.00@13.50; not graded timothy, old, $10.00@12.00; choice prairie, Kansas, $15.00@15.25; Nebraska, $14.50; No. 1 prairie, Iowa, $14.00; Kansas, $14.50; Nebraska, $13.50@14.00.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

Estimated receipts today: Wheat, 280 cars; corn, 150 cars; oats, 210 cars; hogs, 21,000.

For a time during the session the markets were quiet enough to make the temporary retirement of the George H. Phillips company from active business the chief topic of discussion, but it was lost sight of in the last hour.

Shorts have not had a comfortable time in the corn pit since prices struck bottom nearly 6c below yesterday's close. There have been several slight reactions when the market seemed almost weak, but each time the apparent weakness was only a lull after which the bull screws were applied harder than ever.

Small lots of corn held by Hulburd-Warren in Kansas elevators have been sold recently for 60c, but that price in Kansas seems cheap in view of reports from Litchfield in southern Illinois to Carrington-Hannah that dealers there are selling all the corn they can get back to farmers at 60c.

The Price Current in its weekly crop summary says: "Important relief to corn by rains, but indications not above 60 per cent, or 1,500,000,000 bu. Wheat thrashing maintaining expectations. Packing 505,000, against 350,000 last year."

No Corn Belt Figures This Month.

The Burlington road's Corn Belt for August does not print the reports of its 900 correspondents in the crop condition, as they were sent in before the rains and makes no estimate on the crop, pleading only for a suspension of judgment as it were. It says:

"The area covered by the drought was immense. The disaster was general, not local, and the causes were general. One county or section cannot this year raise a good crop while an adjoining one raises a poor one or none. There is not a good field and a bad one side by side. But some time must elapse from this midsummer date before all the facts about the corn crop can be really known, and this is especially true in view of the fact that a long drought has been followed by copious rains. As to that part of the corn belt lying in southern Iowa and northern Missouri the conditions are far better than they are west of the Missouri River. With seasonable weather through August a fair crop of corn is assured in these localities."

Bartlett-Frazier's Omaha representative writes: "Judging from my correspondence and conversation with various parties over 'phone, I would estimate the corn crop in the North Platte not above one third of a crop and in the South Platte about one fourth of a crop, present conditions maintaining. Much of the territory in the North Platte did not get sufficient rain to be of any great benefit. Corn that appears to be fairly good, judging it from the road, is found to be unsatisfactory on examination. A large per cent of it has no ears at all and stalks of corn that have thrown out shoots prove on examination that the corn is not filling out properly on the cob, a large per cent of the ears being nothing more than nubbins. These conditions exist both north and south of the Platte. The corn is green and apparently looks all right, but has been killed from the top. It now looks as if Nebraska would not produce any more corn than will be needed for home consumption."

The government weekly crop report for Missouri justifies the State report of a condition of 21, saying: "In nearly all of the central and southern and many of the northern counties from one-half to nine-tenths of the corn crop is reported to be so far gone that even with the most favorable conditions in the future it can make nothing but fodder, while the remainder, with abundant rains, may make one-tenth to one-half an average yield. In some of the northern counties the crop is somewhat more promising."

In an advance report on the 1901 barley crop the D. H. Stuhr Grain Co., of Davenport says: "We estimate the acreage to be about the same as last season. When all grain was at its best the government made a total estimated yield of barley for the 1901 crop of about 60,000,000 bushels, and estimated the acreage slightly less than last year.

Present conditions are such that we consider the last government estimate entirely too high, and we are certain it will be much reduced on account of the excessive and continued heat that spread over the entire barley raising sections just when the barley was in the milk, which caused it to ripen too fast and thus materially shrink the berry. Harvesting, as far as the cutting of barley is concerned, is practically over, and a large percentage of the crop is stacked. From indications up to date these will average up much better than last season, but the bulk of the crop will be shrunken and in the "shoepeggy" order. The crop in general will run very uneven in berry. Future barley prices will all depend on the ruling prices of corn and oats. But, with the most favorable weather from now on, I feel that 25 per cent damage to the entire corn crop is a conservative estimate of the damage up to date, which cannot be recovered. Oats, I consider, will be a trifle over half of the full crop. Oats were selling at 1¼c, or more, per pound in Chicago on July 27, and this price makes barley screenings worth 54c per bushel in Chicago to mix with the oats; so, with high prices for corn and oats, we certainly will not see any low-priced barley."

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1.—Today's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows: Available cash balance, $177,868,676; gold, $90,058,831; silver, $28,146,196; United States notes, $13,380,317; Treasury notes of 1890, $113,065; national bank notes, $9,251,180.

Oil and Oil Certificates.

OIL CITY, Pa., Aug. 1.—Credit balances, $1.25; certificates, no bid. Shipments, 106,105 brls; average, 101,438 brls; runs, 146,251 brls; average, 88,508 brls.

SELL BONDS TO BUY LOOP

NORTHWESTERN ELEVATED TO ISSUE $15,000,000 WORTH.

Stockholders Given the Privilege of Subscribing for Part of the Securities at Ninety Cents on the Dollar—July Statements of the "L" Roads Show a Good Percentage of Increases in Traffic — Stock Market Stronger and Higher.

The Union Loop, officially known as the Union Elevated railroad company, was yesterday duly sold and delivered to the Northwestern Elevated road at a meeting of shareholders of both corporations in the Merchants' Loan and Trust Building.

Representatives of the Blair syndicate were present and assisted in the transfer. John J. Mitchell, President of the Illinois Trust and savings bank, presided at the meeting. Out of 50,000 shares of stock in the Union Elevated road 48,000 were cast in favor of the sale to the Northwestern at the rate of $125 a share, or $6,250,000 for the Union Loop. This represents a premium or profit to shareholders of 25 per cent, as the company was capitalized at $5,000,000. All the stock was common, and there was no preferred issue. In addition to the purchase of the stock the Northwestern Elevated assumed indebtedness consisting of an issue of $5,000,000 first mortgage fifty-year gold bonds, bearing 5 per cent interest, payable semi-annually on April 1 and Oct. 1. Of these bonds $4,387,000 were delivered to the Columbia Construction company and $613,000 held in the treasury.

Financial Plan of the Deal.

The financial plan for the consolidation of the two roads provides for the floating of an issue of $15,000,000 first mortgage bonds, bearing 4 per cent interest and running for ten years. The shareholders of the Northwestern Elevated will be given the privilege of subscribing for $10,000,000 of these bonds at the fixed rate of 90 cents, or a discount of 10 per cent below their par value, according to a prominent official of the company, and a circular letter to this effect will be sent to holders of stock. The bonds are attractive at the price named. Disposition of the remaining $5,000,000 has not as yet been decided upon. From the proceeds of the sale of the bonds the total indebtedness of the Union Loop will be paid off. This amounts to something like $13,700,000. This will leave $1,300,000 in the treasury and will provide a fund for any improvements that the Northwestern Elevated may decide to make, such as the proposed extension of the road to Evanston, or the leasing of the St. Paul's steam line from Wilson avenue, at the present terminus of the Northwestern line, and converting it into an electric road for an Evanston extension.

While this proposition was not taken up officially at the meeting it is stated on good authority that sentiment was expressed by several present that Evanston was an objective point that must be taken care of in the near future.

History of the Union Loop.

The United Elevated company was incorporated in 1894 for the purpose of building and operating a road in the down-town district which would connect with the terminals of all the elevated roads in Chicago. The plan was a pet scheme of Charles T. Yerkes, and when it was first broached there was considerable opposition not only from the heads of the different elevated lines but strong objections from property-owners in Wabash avenue and Van Buren street. Yerkes, with indomitable will, forced the scheme along, and after many legal battles was successful, and the Union Loop not only became a reality but a success.

With the exception of the Northwestern, each of the elevated roads using the loop pays a rental of one-half cent for each passenger carried and a pro rata of the maintenance and operation. An agreement made between the Union Loop and the Lake Street, Alley "L," and Metropolitan roads was to the effect that any other elevated road not then completed should pay a fixed rental of $62,500 a year, so when the Northwestern Elevated desired the privilege of the loop it had to pay the price asked or stay off the loop. Through the acquisition of the Union Loop the Northwestern now makes it part of its system and gains an advantage and an independent position over all the other elevated roads. Mr. Yerkes sold out his entire interest in both roads early in the present year.

July "L" Road Traffic.

July traffic on the elevated roads in Chicago was considerably better than anticipated and the Northwestern, Alley "L," and Metropolitan each showed gains over the corresponding month last year. The report of the Lake Street "L" is not made up yet, owing to the officials having to secure statements from surface line feeders that cooperate with it, but it also is expected to make an equally good showing. The hot weather of the last month evidently increased travel on the elevated roads to almost the same extent as it favored the cable and electric street railway lines.

The Northwestern Elevated carried during the month a daily average of 45,833 passengers, as against 40,816 for the same month a year ago, or a gain of 4,517 a day. This is considered remarkably good for the new road. The total number of passengers carried was 1,405,316 during July, against 1,265,304 for the same period in 1900. The daily average record for the first seven months of this year is as follows:

January	52,021	May	56,900
February	53,256	June	53,374
March	57,193	July	45,833
April	56,623	July, 1900	40,816
Increase for July, 1900			4,017

The South Side Elevated road, in its traffic statement for July, shows a daily average of 63,763 passengers, against 60,978 for July last year. The increase is 2,785 passengers per day, or 4½ per cent. Traffic so far this year, with a comparison, is as follows:

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
January	71,137	69,504	1,633
February	74,525	70,050	4,475
March	76,269	72,264	4,005
April	77,175	71,058	6,114
May	74,205	68,296	5,900
June	69,945	67,892	1,753
July	63,763	60,978	2,785

The Metropolitan Elevated road carried a daily average of 79,310 passengers during July, as compared with 78,790 during the same period last year, or a gain of 5,512 passengers a day, equal to a gain of 7.47 per cent. The record by months this year is as follows:

	1901.	1900.	Inc.
January	89,690	88,585	1,114
February	97,359	92,618	5,041
March	98,338	94,508	3,830
April	97,018	90,430	6,588
May	92,572	86,288	6,284
June	86,178	82,206	3,972
July	79,810	73,790	5,512

President Dickinson MacAllister, in speaking of the excellent traffic statement of the Metropolitan road, said: "The July showing was phenomenal, inasmuch as we had one holiday in the month and the heat was unprecedented. The showing was much better than that of June in matter of increase over last year. From now on, if history repeats, the volume of traffic will grow. August usually shows betterment over its predecessor, and September has always shown marked increases."

Local Stock Market Higher.

The Chicago stock market was strong and higher, with a much better tone than has been in evidence any previous day this week. While the aggregate of transactions were more diversified than usual, the fluctuations in most lines were narrow. American Can led in all the trading, the common ranging from 23¼ to 24¼ and closing at 24, a gain of ⅝ over Wednesday. Preferred was ¼ lower, closing at 75.

Biscuit was steady for both issues, the common at a slight advance. Match and Carbon common were in request and were lifted easily, the former in sympathy with New York and the latter on Cleveland buying. There was some call for Metropolitan Elevated as a result of the good showing in traffic for the month, but prices remained unchanged.

Lake Street, Shelby Tube common, Central Union Telephone, and Union Traction common were handled lightly without feature. Chicago City railway stock declined to 208 on marketings of small lots of stock.

Lake debenture 5s ruled the bond department, demand lifting prices to 103⅝.

American Linseed Liquidation.

The American Linseed Oil company, in accordance with an announcement made some time ago, yesterday morning in New York paid and redeemed at par and accrued interest all the notes issued and outstanding under the mortgage of Feb. 1, 1901, to the Morton Trust company, as trustee. It is understood that the funds for this purpose were taken from the treasury of the American Linseed company and that the new interests in the company have agreed to furnish at the uniform rate of 5 per cent whatever money may be needed from time to time for working capital and that the company will have the privilege of paying off these temporary loans as it may have the money to do so. It is reported that the new interests in the American Linseed company own about 170,000 shares of the stock and the Ryan faction about 75,000 shares. L. M. Bowers, formerly General Manager of the Bessemer Steamship company, has been elected Vice President of the company.

Foreign Bank Statements.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes as compared with the previous account: Total reserve decrease, £930,000; circulation increase, £569,000; bullion decrease, £362,828; other securities increase, £3,352,000; other deposits increase, £4,443,000; public deposits decrease, £1,812,000; notes reserve decrease, £940,000; government securities unchanged. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is 46.26 per cent. Last week it was 50.53 per cent.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation increase, 83,475,000 francs; treasury accounts current decrease, 19,875,000 francs; gold in hand decrease, 4,725,000 francs; bills discounted increase, 123,650,000 francs; silver in hand increase, 975,000 francs.

Railroad Earnings.

Railroad earnings of different roads are reported as follows:

HOCKING VALLEY ROAD—JUNE:

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross	$ 335,824	$ 337,280	$ 1,456
Net	171,347	176,202	*4,855
Total income	313,114	333,911	*20,797
Fixed charges	138,032	125,722	12,310
Surplus	175,082	208,189	*33,107

Fiscal year ending June 30:

Gross	$4,653,205	$4,417,266	$235,992
Net	1,947,972	1,776,059	91,913
Total income	2,357,744	2,071,447	286,297
Fixed charges	1,003,566	902,679	100,887
Surplus	1,354,178	1,168,548	185,630

PERE MARQUETTE ROAD—JUNE:

Gross	$ 732,070	$ 967,949	$ 64,721
Expenses	567,956	549,034	18,923
Net	376,311	126,496	46,386
Charges	119,507	108,026	11,281
Balance	56,804	20,889	35,105

From Jan. 1:

Gross	$4,263,958	$3,843,846	$419,822
Expenses	3,288,758	3,022,677	266,742
Net	976,908	820,976	156,080
Charges	726,834	654,726	71,908
Balance	250,575	166,157	84,428

Total authorized preferred stock 120,000 shares (2 per cent) is $240,000.

MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL—JUNE:

Gross	$ 456,144	$ 439,468	$ 16,676
Oper. expenses	274,713	260,407	14,306
Net	181,430	179,061	2,370

For six months:

Gross	$2,930,138	$2,672,026	$258,112
Oper. expenses	1,625,494	1,588,787	36,637
Net	1,304,713	1,083,239	221,474

Financial Topics.

An official of the Illinois Steel company states that the steel strike is affecting them only by reason that they are shouldering the burden of rush orders which have been transferred to the plants at South Chicago that could not be turned out at Pittsburg because of the trouble. The capacity is overtaxed with these own orders, and if new orders were discontinued today it would probably take until Jan. 1 to catch up.

The People's Gaslight and Coke company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent.

The Subtreasury at New York has been advised from Seattle that drafts have been drawn in favor of the Canadian Bank of Commerce for about $475,000 on account of gold received at Seattle. The reduction of the loss of New York banks to the Subtreasury is due to yesterday's payment on account of gold deposits.

A dividend of 2 per cent upon the preferred stock of the Pere Marquette railroad company from the net earnings of the six months ending June 30 will be paid Aug. 15. Books close Aug. 5 and reopen Aug. 16.

The Leroy Partridge Bank of Ovid, N. Y., has been adjudicated bankrupt. The case has been referred to Referee Charles A. Hawley of Seneca Falls, at the request of creditors.

Bridgeport, Conn., has sold to Harvey Fisk & Sons $200,000 improvement bonds at 103.197, and $135,000 bridge bonds at 103.897.

The Diamond Match company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent, payable Sept. 12. Books close Aug. 31 and reopen Sept. 13.

Sales on the Chicago Exchange.

Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange yesterday were as follows:

	Shares.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Can	1,320	24¼	23½	24
Do pfd	30	75	74	75
American Radiator pfd	50	115	113	115
Central Union Telephone	74	45	45	45
Chicago City Railway	85	208	208	208
Chicago Edison	10	168	168	168
Chicago Union Traction	10	15½	15¾	15½
Diamond Match	105	145	145	145
Lake Street Elevated	275	13	12¾	13⅜
Metropolitan Elevated	10	36	36	36
Do pfd	10	91¼	91¼	91¼
National Biscuit	351	42¾	42	42¼
Do pfd	175	101	101	101
National Carbon	1,000	17¼	17	17
Northwestern Elevated	250	46	46	46
Shelby Steel Tube pfd	35	94	94	94
United States Steel	204	43¾	43¾	44

*Ex-dividend, 2 per cent, ex-rights.

BONDS.

$1000 Met L 4s	102	$500 Lake St deb 5s	103¼
500 Lake St deb 5s	103⅝	5000 do	103⅝

Foreign exchange was firm yesterday at the following figures in Chicago:

Sterling—	Demand.	60 days.
Actual	487⅞	483½
Commercial	485¾	484¼
Paris francs—		
Actual	5.15⅞	5.18¾
Commercial	5.17½	5.20
German marks—		
Actual	95¼	95
Commercial	95⅜	94⅝

Closing prices on curb stocks in New York City yesterday were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
American Can	23¾	24
Do pfd	75	76
American Hide and Leather	5	5½
Do pfd	36½	38
Bay State Gas		1
Brunswick Con.	12	16
Electric Boat	18	21
Do pfd	40	50
Electric Vehicle	5½	6
Do pfd	11	13
Electric Pneumatic	1	1¾
General Carriage	2	3
Havana Commercial Co	1	2
Do pfd	42½	46
N. Y. Elec. Vehicle Trans	11	11½
Pitts. Bessemer and L. E	34	36
Otis Elevator	34	35
Do pfd	97½	98½
Royal Baking Powder pfd	98	100
Seaboard Air Line	27¼	27¾
Do pfd	46½	49½
Do 4s	82	85
Standard Oil	772	775
Storage Power	5	9
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	6	9
Do pfd	34½	36
Illinois Vehicle	½	¾

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	Aug. 1.	July 25.
New York	$209,177,577	$221,000,004
Chicago	25,036,776	23,832,988
Boston	25,731,281	18,417,176
Philadelphia	16,726,546	13,212,241
St. Louis	7,026,437	5,971,362
Baltimore	2,906,180	2,989,503

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 50c discount bid, 40c discount asked.

IN FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

Current and Closing Quotations on Grain, Provisions, and Cotton at Liverpool.

LIVERPO

STEEL LEADS THE MARKET

WALL STREET PRICES RISE AND FALL ON STRIKE NEWS.

Early Rally on Presumption That an Agreement Would Be Reached Is Followed by Relapse—Norfolk and Western Again Manifests Strength and Is Most Active Issue on Railroad List—Other New York Financial News.

[BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—[Special.]—The narrow and largely professional stock market appears to be governed largely by the fluctuations in the United States Steel stocks.

Wall street is more eager for news regarding developments at Pittsburg or elsewhere regarding the strike of the iron and steel workers than it was a week or two ago for reports regarding the crop situation. There was absolutely no news. The situation appears to be that the President of the Amalgamated association accepted an ultimatum from the managers of the constituent companies of the United States Steel corporation last Saturday, and that he is unable to persuade his associates to accept the terms.

This view apparently prevailed when business was resumed on the Stock Exchange this morning, and as a natural inference from it was that the strike would be speedily terminated the professional element bought back at least a portion of the stocks which it sold yesterday. There was in consequence a rally of nearly 2 points in Steel common and of more than 2 points in the preferred. The entire list sympathized with this movement.

Later in the day reports became current that the President of the Amalgamated association had been overruled, and that an extension of the strike would be ordered. This caused renewed selling of the steel stocks, and also exerted a moderate depressing influence upon the remainder of the list. Notwithstanding the report, the street stocks closed fractionally higher than yesterday, and a considerable part of the improvement in other sections of the market was retained.

Exceptional strength was manifest in Norfolk and Western common, which led the railway list in activity, and at a recession of more than a point from the highest price closed a point higher than last night. Other strong features were Pennsylvania, Erie common, Atchison, and among the less active stocks Baltimore and Ohio, Tennessee Coal and Iron, Canadian Pacific, Chicago and Northwestern, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and St. Louis common, Continental Tobacco preferred, New York, Chicago and St. Louis, People's Gas, St. Louis and San Francisco, and the Wabash issues.

Regarding the last named, it now appears settled that the Wabash company will extend its system into Pittsburg. Officials of the Pennsylvania railroad were quoted today as saying their company would not obstruct the plan.

Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis pfd probably was the most active stock of the day on the curb, and was traded in to the extent of 2,000 shares or more. Opening at 71, it quickly advanced to 76¼, and then receded to 74½. The closing bid of 74 showed a net gain of half a point. Trading in the bonds also was larger than on any day since these issues were placed on the curb. Sales of about $75,000 worth of bonds were made around 87¼. They showed no net change for the day.

National Enameling and Stamping was weak as a result of the announcement the company intends issuing bonds to the extent of $3,500,000. The common stock, which sold on Wednesday at 26, was at the close today offered at 25, with no better bid than 23, while the preferred dropped to 85 bid, as compared with 86 bid the previous day.

It is pointed out, however, that the proposed issue of bonds will in no way increase the present debt of the company, as the bonds are to be issued for the purpose of retiring some bonds now standing on some of the company's plants, and also to take up the floating debt of the company, which amounts to about $2,135,000.

IN NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash, Bonds, Railroad Stocks, and Other Securities in the Wall Street.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Today's rebound in prices when trading commenced seemed to be one of the usual fluctuations of the narrow professional market.

United States Steel stocks commanded the principal attention and rebounded sharply. The recovery in those stocks had a dominant influence on the rest of the list.

The highest prices generally were made before noon and the absolute failure to attract any outside following prompted the professionals to sell out their holdings again and take profits. United States Steel more than lost its 2-point rise and the preferred stock saved only a small fraction. The notable gains at other points were reduced almost entirely to fractions and numerous net losses were established. The closing was dull and heavy.

Business in railroad bonds was small and there were recessions from best prices in the course of the day. Total sales, par value, $965,000.

Close—Money on call steady, 2@3 per cent; last loan, 2 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 4½@5 per cent; sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 487¾ for demand and at 485¼ for sixty days; posted rates, 486 and 488½; commercial bills, 484½@485.

Bar silver, 58¾; Mexican dollars, 46; government bonds steady; State bonds inactive; railroad bonds firm.

NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Aug 1.	July 31.
Amal. Sugar	7,000	141¼	140¾	140⅝	141¼
Do pfd	100	127⅛	127⅛	127⅛	126¾
Amal. Locomotive	1,100	38	35¾	36¾	36⅜
Do pfd	100	92	92	92	92
Amn. Cotton Oil	400	35¾	35¼	35¼	35¼
Amn. Smelting	400	87⅝	86⅝	87⅛	87⅛
Do pfd	1,400	100¾	100	100	100
Amal. Copper	5,400	114⅞	113¼	113¾	118
Amn. Agl. pfd	100	89	89	89	
Atchison	23,000	74¾	73¼	73¾	73¼
Do pfd	2,500	96	95	95	95¼
Amn. Bicycle pfd	300	30	30	30	30
Anaconda	900	45¼	44½	44½	44¾
Amn. Car Foundry	200	29¾	29	29¼	29¾
Do pfd	300	84	84	84	84
*Atch. Ice	200	13	12¾	12¾	12¾
Do pfd	200	69¾	69	69	70
Amal. Smelt pfd	100	78	78	78	
Balt. & Rao. trans.	1,100	76	76	76	76
Balt. & O.	1,300	98¾	97	97¾	98¾
Chicago & Alton	1,600	37¾	36¾	37¾	38
C. C. C. & St. L.	100	85	85	85	
C., M. & St. P.	8,500	167	165¾	166¾	166¾
C. & N.	400	195	194	194	195
C., C., C. & St. L.	15,800	46¾	45¾	46¼	46¾
Do pfd	500	90¾	90¾	90¾	91¼
Canadian Pacific	3,800	109¾	108¾	109¾	107¾
Con. Gas	200	219	219	219	219
Colo. & S. 1st pfd.	600	50¼	49¾	50¼	
Do 2d pfd	700	22¾	22¼	22¾	23
Colo. Fuel & Iron	300	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Col. So. 1st pfd	100	20	20	20	20
Cal. So. West	700	22¾	22¼	22¾	22¾
Cont. Tobacco pfd.	700	118	118	118	118
Del. & Hud.	100	161	161	161	161
Del. Lack. & West.	19,200	267	265¾	267	267
Diamond Match	100	144¾	144¾	144¾	144
Den. & Rio G.	2,900	41¾	40¾	41¾	41¾
Do pfd	2,000	104	104	104	104
Erie & Hudson	500	160¼	159¾	160¼	159
Den. & Rio Grande pfd	600	91	91	91	91¼
Dis. Sec.	100	21	21	21	21
D., S. S. & A.	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Do pfd	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Do 1st pfd	2,600	57¾	57	57¾	57
Do 2d pfd	100	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
General Electric	700	262	262	262	262
Glucose	100	65½	65½	65½	65
Do pfd	100	107½	107½	107½	107½
Gt. Northern pfd	1,100	176¾	176¾	176¾	176¾
Horn Silver	200	178	178	178	178
Illinois Central pfd	100	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
Int. Cent.	1,300	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
Int. Paper	1,800	10¾	10¼	10¼	10¾
Do pfd	100	64	64	64	64
J. & N.	100	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Kan. & Mich.	100	34	34	34	34
Kan. Beach	1,300	18	18	18	18
Kan. City, Ft. S. & M.	800	78	78	78	78
Do pfd	100	118	118	118	118
Kan. City Southern	1,400	25	24¾	25	25
Do pfd	100	57	57	57	57
L. E. & W.	100	54	54	54	
Do pfd	100	91	91	91	
Lake Shore	1,100	201	200	201	201
Long Island	100	67	67	67	67
Louisville & Nashville	1,100	107¾	107¼	107¾	107¾
Manhattan Con.	1,000	115	114¾	115	115
Metropolitan St.	1,000	167¾	167¼	167¾	167¾
Mexican Central	1,000	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Mexican National	500	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
Minneapolis & St. L.	1,400	45	44¾	45	45
Do pfd	300	103	103	103	
Mo. Pac.	1,100	103¾	103¼	103¾	103¾
Mo., K. & T.	1,000	18	17¾	18	18
Mo., K. & T. pfd	100	46	46	46	46
Nat. Biscuit	100	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
Nat. Lead	1,000	24¾	24¼	24¾	24¾
Nat. Lead pfd	100	118	118	118	118
New Central	1,000	182	182	182	182
North Am. Co.	100	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
N. Y. Central	6,200	171	170¾	171	171
N. Y., C. & St. L.	1,500	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
Do 1st pfd	100	97	97	97	97
Do 2d pfd	100	74	74	74	74
Peoria & Eastern	1,000	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
Pressed Steel Car	400	42	42	42	42
Do pfd	100	93	93	93	93
Pullman Palace Car	100	207	207	207	207
Pacific Mail	1,000	45¾	45¼	45¾	45¾
Reading	17,200	67¾	67¼	67¾	67¾
Do 1st pfd	6,100	86¾	86¼	86¾	86¾
Do 2d pfd	1,000	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
Rock Island	1,000	22¾	22¼	22¾	22¾
Rock Island pfd	100	71	71	71	71
Rubber Goods	100	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Southern Ry	4,200	30	29¾	29¾	29¾
Do pfd	1,500	94¾	94¼	94¾	94¾
Southern Pacific	3,800	56⅝	55¾	56⅝	55¾
St. L. & S. W. pfd	100	61¾	61¾	61¾	
St. L. & S. F. 2d	100	63	63	63	
Do 1st pfd	100	89¾	89¾	89¾	
Do 2d pfd	2,800	87¾	87¼	87¾	87¾
Sloss-Sheffield	100	70	70	70	70
Tenn. Coal & I.	2,100	83¾	82¾	82¾	82
Union Pacific	20,500	100	98½	99	98¾
Do pfd	1,600	96¾	96¼	96¾	96¾
U. S. Rubber	900	19	18¾	19	19
Do pfd	800	56¼	55	56	55
U. S. Leather	1,100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Do pfd	1,700	79¾	78¾	79¾	79¾
U. S. Steel	166,000	44¾	42¾	43¾	43¾
Do pfd	41,000	93¾	91¾	91¾	91
W. & L. E. 2d pfd	200	31	31	31	
Wabash	2,200	21¾	21¼	21¾	21¾
Do pfd	10,100	41	39¾	40¾	40¾
Wis. Cent.	300	21	21	21	20¾
Do pfd	800	42	41	42	42
Western Union	600	91¾	91¼	91¾	91¾
Vt. Car Chem.	600	60	60	60	60

*Ex div. 1 per cent.
†Ex div. ¼ per cent.
‡Ex div. 2 per cent.
§Ex div. 1¾ per cent.
Number shares sold, 454,600.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	170	United States	65
American	190	Fargo	140

U. S. reg. 2s, reg	107¾	U. S. old 4s, reg	113
U. S. reg. 2s, coup	107¾	U. S. old 4s, coup	113
U. S. 3s, reg	103¾	U. S. 5s, reg	107¾
U. S. ex-div 3s, coup	104¼	U. S. 5s, coup	107¾
U. S. new 4s, reg	137	div	107¾
U. S. ex-div new 4s, coup	137	Dist. of Col. 3.65s	124

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS—10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

15000 Atch gen 4s	103¾@¾	35000 MexC 1st in.	82@¾
5000 do adj.	91¾	50000 do 2d in.	21@
6000 do adj.	91¾	20000 Mex Nw 1911	107
1000 Ann Arbor 4s	97	2000 MK-T 1st 4s	97½
4000 AnnH-L 6s	93¾	10000 NYC&H 3½	99¾@¾
73000 B-O 5½s	110	10000 NYC&StL 4s	107
5000 do 4s	103¾	int	93¾
90000 B-OSW 3½s	82¾	1000 NYG-L 4s	101¾
10000 do new 4s	105	1000 NYG-L 4s	95¾
11000 BkinE 4s	104¾@101	4000 NPac 3s	71¾@72
2000 CenGa con 5s	106¼	2000 do 4s	103¾
5000 CPac 4s ex int	101¼@¾	2000 OSL con 5s	117¾
80000 C-OR-Air 4s	104	10000 Rdg gen 4s	95¾
2000 C-N 5s	124¾	10000 do 4s	95¾
1000 C-A 5s	84¾	10000 StL-IM 5s	116¼@¾
1000 ColSo4s ex int	57	20000 do 4s	92¾@¾
54000 CE-Q new 4s	96¾	4000 StL-SW 4s	75¾@70
2000 ETV-G con 5s	119¾	4000 do 2d	75¾@70
2000 Ft worth 1st	115	18000 SoP 4s	80¾@¾
3000 Erie gen lien 3½s	65¾@¾	20000 SoP-Ar 4s	80¾@¾
10000 E con 4s	98½	20000 SA-AP 4s	86¾@¾
1000 Erie Penn coll tr 4s	93¾	2000 TC-IR 5s	98
2000 RY 4½s	107	2000 TStL&W	84@95
2000 L unf 4s	99	1000 TexP 1st 5s	110
24000 L-N 4s	99¾	1000 UPac-D 1st	108
2000 MidA-Fr 1st	122¼	37000 UP 4s	104
2000 LA con 4s	106¼	5000 do 2d	107@¾
1000 Man Con 4s	103¼	104000 do deb	82@83¾
Amount of bond sales, $949,000.		2000 WNY-P gen	99

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash, Bonds, Mining Stocks, and Other Securities at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 1.—[Special.]—The local market was dull and irregular today. The bulk of the trading was confined to the arbitrage issues, the steel shares being the most prominent. New York was a buyer in the morning and a seller later in the day. In the morning Tamarack was strong at an advance of 7 to 350. Amalgamated showed good strength, rising over 1 per cent to 114¼ at the highest.

Call loans 3½@4½ per cent. Time loans, collateral 4@5 per cent. Time loans, mercantile paper 4½@5 per cent. Clearing-house loans 3 per cent.

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atchison	350	73¾	74¼	73¼	73¾
Do pfd	215	95	96¾	95	95¾
Amn. Sugar	970	140¾	141¾	140¼	140¾
Amn. Copper	800	113	114¾	113	113¾
Amal. Copper	110	78	79	78	79
Amn. Woolen pfd.	110	73	73	73	73
Allouez	50	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
Am. Telephone	275	160¼	160¼	160	160¼
Bingham	200	21	21	20¾	20¾
Bost. & Maine	15	192¾	192¾	192¾	192¾
Bost. Elev.	40	180	180¾	180	180
Bonanza	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Calumet	14	745	746	745	745
Dom. Coal pfd.	10	118	118	116	118
Dom. Coal	20	88	88	88	88
Dom. Steel	200	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼
Elm. River	325	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
Fitchburg pfd.	10	145	145	145	145
Franklin	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
Isle Royale	50	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼
Mex. Tel.	100	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
Mass. Mining	60	20¾	20¾	20	20¾
Mayflower	50	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Michigan	50	41	41	41	41
Mohawk	50	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾
Mass. El.	30	65¾	64	63¾	64
Do pfd	20	104	104	104	104
N. Con. Ra. pfd.	2,000	104	104	104	104
N. England Coke	100	16	16	16	16
N. England	100	96	96	96	96
Osceola	500	96	96	96	96
Pt. Ar. & A.	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Do pfd	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Quincy	100	87	87	87	87
Rutland pfd.	19,200	57¾	57¾	57¾	57
Rhode Island	100	51	51	51	50¾
Trinity	115	84¼	85	84¼	85
Union Pacific	1,000	99	100	99	99¾
Do pfd	110	89	89	88¾	88¾
Utah	111	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼
United Fruit	111	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Un. Shoe Mchy	100	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼
Do pfd	600	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Victoria	60	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
Washington	100	23	23	23	23
Winona	60	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
Wolverine	60	61	61	61	61
Westinghouse	102	70	70¼	70	70¼

BONDS.

$7000 C B-Q 4s..... 98¼ | $2000 K C M-B 5s..... 107¾

IN FOREIGN MONEY MARKETS.

General Tendency of Cash, Bonds, and Other Securities at London, Paris, and Berlin.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—The Commercial Advertiser's London financial cablegram says:

Stagnation continued today in the markets here. Americans were almost forgotten, except Norfolk and Western issues, which spurted sharply on the idea that Pennsylvania interests are increasing their holdings with a view to control. The rest of the list sympathized apathetically. The market received large loans due the bank, and easy rates are returning with the beginning of the month. Berlin exchange, 20.42.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Consols for money, 93⅝; do for account, 93⅝; Anaconda, 9; Atchison, 75¼; Atchison preferred, 98; Baltimore and Ohio, 100; Canadian Pacific, 110¾; Chesapeake and Ohio, 48½; Chicago Great Western, 23¼; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 164½; Denver and Rio Grande, 42¾; do preferred, 93¼; Erie, 38¾; do first preferred, 66¼; do second preferred, 50; Illinois Central, 140½; Louisville and Nashville, 104¾; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 26¾; do preferred, 56½; New York Central, 154½; Norfolk and Western, 54¾; do preferred, 90¾; Northern Pacific preferred, 90; Ontario and Western, 33¼; Pennsylvania, 73¾; Reading, 20¼; do first preferred, 80; do second preferred, 27; Southern Railway, 30; do preferred, 86¼; Southern Pacific, 57½; Union Pacific, 102¾; do preferred, 91; United States Steel, 45; do preferred, 95; Wabash, 21¾; do preferred, 40. Spanish 4s, 69¾; Rand mines, 41.

Money, 2¼ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 2 7-16@2¼ per cent; three months, 2¼@2⅜ per cent. Bar silver, quiet, 26 15-16d per ounce.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve, decreased	£ 980,000
Circulation, increased	568,000
Bullion, decreased	398,828
Other securities, increased	3,532,000
Other deposits, increased	4,443,000
Public deposits, decreased	1,812,000
Notes reserve, decreased	940,000

The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is 46.36 per cent. Last week it was 50.58 per cent.

Rate of discount unchanged at 3 per cent.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—Business was irregular and stagnant on the bourse today. Prices opened firm on the favorable settlement and closed steady. Rentes advanced on bear covering. Brazilians recovered on better exchange. Rio Tintos rose in expectation of favorable copper statistics. De Beers were higher. Kaffirs were supported at the beginning and closed heavy.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Notes in circulation, increased	83,475,000
Treasury accounts current, decreased	19,875,000
Gold in hand, decreased	4,275,000
Bills discounted, increased	123,650,000
Silver in hand, increased	975,000

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—Bonds and stocks firm on the bourse today on the ease of money. Canadian Pacific were animated on London advices. Banks were weak, finishing above the worst. Mines declined.

IN THE NEW YORK MARKETS.

Current and Closing Quotations on Dry Goods, Butter, Poultry, Coffee, and Metals.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—[Special.]—Dry goods—Buying of heavy brown sheetings and drills is limited, but several sales were made for export at full prices. Bleached cottons in moderate request; low grades in best demand. Denims and ticks quiet, but firm; other coarse colored cottons steady. Prints and ginghams steady, with average business.

Butter of All Grades.

Butter—Creamery, extras, per lb, 20½c; do, firsts, 19@20c; do, seconds, 18@18½c; do, thirds, 16@17c; State dairy, tubs, fancy, 18½@19c; Western imitation creamery, fancy, 16½@17½c; do, firsts, 15@16c; do, lower grades, 14@14½c; Western, factory, June packed, finest, 15@15½c; do, current packed, best, 14¼@14½c; do, fair to good, 13¾@14c; renovated butter, fancy, 17@17½c; do, common to choice, 14@16½c; packing stock, 13@14c.

In the Coffee Market.

Coffee—Rio on the spot was steady at 5¾c for No. 7. Sales, 3,000 bags Rio No. 7 at 5.05c, c. and f.; 2,000 bags Rio No. 7 at 5.10c, c. and f.; 2,000 bags Rio No. 3 at 6¼c, c. and f.; 1,000 bags Maracaibo, 7,000 Savanilla. Futures advanced 10 points on most months and closed steady. Sales, 41,250 bags. Havre advanced ½f and Hamburg ¼ to ½ pfg. American warehouse delivery, 14,516 bags. Rio weak at 80 reis decline. Exchange, 10 9-16d (3-16d advance). Receipts, 38,000 bags. Stock, 146,000. Santos weak at 100 reis decline. Receipts, 56,000 bags. Stock, 60,000. Interior receipts, 31,000 bags.

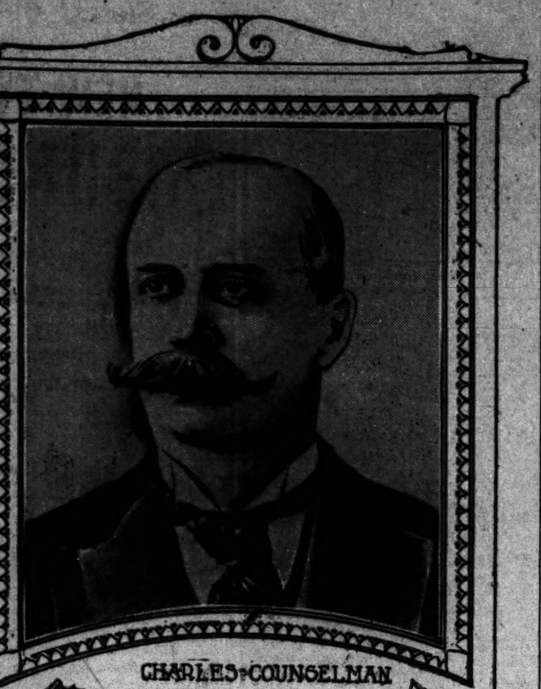
Poultry; Alive and Dressed.

Poultry—Alive—Spring chickens, Ohio, Indiana, etc., per lb, 13c; do, far Western, Southern, and Southwestern, 12c; fowls, 9c; roosters, old, 5c; turkeys, 8c; ducks, Western, per pair, 50@75c; do, Southern and Southwestern, 40@30c; geese, Western, per pair, $1.00@1.25. Dressed—Turkeys, hens, 7@11c; do, toms, 7c; spring chickens, Philadelphia, 4-lb and over to pair, 19@20c; do, mixed sizes, 16@18c; do, Western, dry-picked, large, 13@15c; do, scalded large, 12@12½c; do, small, dry-picked or scalded, 10@11c; fowls, Western, dry-picked, fancy, small, 10c; do, scalded, fancy, small, 9½@10c; do, Western, heavy, 9½c; do, Southwestern, dry-picked, small, 9½c; do, geese, spring, Eastern, white, 18c; do, dark, 13@15c.

Weak and Dull in Metals.

Tin was weak and lower today. Spot values closed nominally at $27.85. Copper in London was 10s lower under realizing. Locally the market was dull and nominally unchanged. Lead dull and unchanged here and abroad also, closing at $4.37½ and £11 15s respectively. Spelter closed quiet. Domestic iron markets ruled featureless and nominally unchanged.

PRESIDENT OF AMERICAN FISHERIES COMPANY.



CHARLES COUNSELMAN

Charles Counselman, for years recognized as one of the leading members of the Chicago Board of Trade, has accepted the position of President of the new American Fisheries company at a salary which has been stated to be $50,000 a year. His appointment was made during his presence in New York on Wednesday and at the solicitation of his friends. Mr. Counselman will at once enter upon his new duties, the chief of which will be the centralization of the company's business and bringing the component parts into harmonious working order. Many intricate questions confront the new President of the American Fisheries company, which is among the latest of the big consolidations of capital. The problem which will command a large share of Mr. Counselman's attention is the matter of obtaining railroad transportation from Pacific points, where rates on salmon always have shown troublesome fluctuations.

RANGE OF PRODUCE PRICES

QUOTATIONS ON GRAIN AND STAPLES AT LEADING EXCHANGES.

Record of the Day's Trading in Principal Commodities from the Eastern Seaboard to the Western Markets—Tendency of Cotton in the East and South — Receipts and Shipments of Wheat, Corn, and Oats at Milling Points.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Flour—Receipts, 19,621 brls; exports, 18,804 brls. Quiet but a shade firmer at the close.

Wheat—Receipts, 140,600 bu; exports, 184,101 bu. Spot market firm; No. 2 red, 76¾c f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 red, 74¾c elevator; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 77½c f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 85¾c f. o. b. afloat. Options declined during the forenoon, but rallied by enormous clearances and a late jump in corn, they ruled strong in the last hour on covering, and closed ⅝c net higher.

Corn—Receipts, 122,000 bu; exports, 35,554 bu. Spot strong; No. 2, 61c elevator and 65c f. o. b. afloat; option market opened firm but eased off under realizing. Subsequent bullish crop news, including the Missouri State report of 21, made a wild and excited market with the close strong at 1¾@1¾c net advance. September, 58⅞@60¾c, closed 60¾c; October, 59¼@61¼c, closed 61¼c; December, 60¼@61⅝c, closed 61¼c.

Oats—Receipts, 21,000 bu; exports, 100 bu. Spot steady; No. 2, 38c; No. 3, 37½c; No. 2 white, 41½@42c; No. 3 white, 40¼c; track mixed Western, 37½@39c; track white, 39½@40c; options quiet.

Eggs—Receipts, 8,407 packages; market steady; State and Pennsylvania, 16@18c; Western candled, 12@16¼c; Western, uncandled, 8@14c.

Sugar—Raw, steady; fair refining, 3 9-16c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4 5-32c; molasses sugar, 3 5-16c.

Cotton seed oil—Firm.

Cotton Market Hardens.

The cotton market opened quiet with, prices 1 to 3 points higher. Toward midday the market broadened quite rapidly, and prices worked up sharply. While there was some reaction later, the general undertone of the market was steady. In the last half hour the market hardened on rumors that a large demand had developed for spot cotton. The close was steady, with prices net 6 to 8 points higher.

Spot closed dull but steady; middling uplands, 9 1-16c; middling gulf, 8 5-16c. Sales, 21,770 bales.

Futures closed steady; August, 7.21c; September, 7.25c; October, 7.33c; November, 7.35c; December, 7.37c; January, 7.42c; February, 7.42c; March, 7.46c; April, 7.47c.

Western Grain Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 1.—Close: Wheat—Higher; No. 2 red cash, elevator, 65c; track, 66¼@66½c; September, 66¾@67c; December, 70c; No. 2 hard, 66¼@66¾c. Corn—Higher; No. 2 cash, 58¼c; track, 57@58c; September, 58½c; December, 59¼c; May, 61½c. Oats—Higher; No. 2 cash, 37c; track, 35¼@35½c; August, 37c; September, 36¼c; No. 2 white, 39@39¼c. Rye—Steady; $4.30@4.40. Spelter —Quiet; $3.80. Flour—Dull but steady; new red winter patents, $3.40@3.50; extra fancy and straight, $3.00@3.10; clear, $2.65@2.90. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 217,000 bu; corn, 38,000 bu; oats, 61,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 10,000 brls; wheat, 133,000 bu; corn, 45,000 bu; oats, 46,000 bu.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 1.—Wheat opened quiet a shade under yesterday, losing ground slowly and selling to 65c by noon. The market turned at 65c. September recovered the early loss, selling past the opening and closing firm at 66¾@66¾c. December closed firm at 68c; August, 66¾c; spot No. 1 Northern, 67@67¼c; No. 2, 65¾@66¾c; No. 3, 63@64¼c; No. 1 Northern, to arrive, 66¾c. Flour—Lower; first patents, $3.80@3.90; second patents, $3.60@3.70; first clears, $2.85@2.95; second clears, $2.20.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 1.—Close: Wheat—September, 64¾c; December, 67¾c; cash, No. 2 hard, 63½@64c; No. 3, 63¾c; 2 red, 65½@66c. Corn—September, 59c; December, 57¾c; cash, No. 2 mixed, 58½@59c; No. 2 white, 59¼c. Oats—No. 2 white, 40c. Receipts—Wheat, 133,300 bu; corn, 81,600 bu; oats, 34,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 219,200 bu; corn, 70,400 bu; oats, 14,000 bu.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 1.—Wheat—Active, strong. Cash and August, 69½c; September, 70c; December, 72¾c. Corn—Active, higher. Cash, 56½c; September, 57½c. Clover seed —Cash, prime, $6.20; October, $6.10.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 1.—Corn—Higher. No. 3, 55¼c. Whisky—On the basis of $1.29 for finished goods.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 1.—Close: Wheat—Cash No. 1 hard, 71¼c; No. 1 Northern, 68¾c; No. 2 Northern, 63¾c; No. 3 spring, 59¾c; to arrive, No. 1 hard, 71¾c; No. 1 Northern, 68¾c; September, 68½c; December, 69¾c. Corn, 55½c. Receipts—Wheat, 97,909 bu.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 1.—Flour—Steady. Wheat—Irregular. Close: No. 1 Northern, 70@70½c; No. 2 Northern, 67¼@69c; September, 68¾@69c. Oats—Steady. No. 2 white, 38@39c. Corn—September, 57¾@57¼c.

PRODUCE LINES ABOUT STEADY.

Local Dealers Use Moderate Quantities of Farm Stuff at About Former Values.

No special changes were made in prices on South Water street yesterday. There was a moderate movement of produce. Both butter and eggs continue firm under an excellent demand for the better grades. Potato receipts show a slight falling off, though prices are no higher. Veal was a shade steadier, owing to cooler weather. This is having a generally better effect on the quality of arrivals in nearly all the lines.

Quotations on round lots were as follows:

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Eggs, loss off, cases returned	13@13½c
Eggs, at mark, cases returned	11@12c
Choice candled	15¼@15½c
Seconds, case	75c@$1.50
Cheese, Y. A.	10¼@10½c
Cheese, twins	9¾@10c
Cheese, fancy brick	8¼@9½c
Butter, creamery, extra	20c
Firsts	17@18½c
Seconds	14@14½c
Dairies	13@13½c
Ladles	13@13½c

POULTRY.

Live turkeys, lb	8@7½c
Chickens	8c
Do, spring, lb	11@12c
Geese, doz	$5.50@4.50
Iced chickens, scalded	7@7½c
Do, dry picked	7½c
Do, roosters	5½@6c
Iced turkeys	8@8c

VEALS.

50@60 lbs	4@5c
60@70 lbs	5@6c
85@100 lbs	6@7c
100@110 lbs	6@6½c
110@150 lbs	6½@7c
150@200 lbs	6@6c

FISH.

Black bass, lb	12@12½c
Carp	4@5c
Pike	6@7c
Pickerel	5@6c
Pelt	6@6c
Perch	3@4c

FRUITS.

Apples, good to choice	$1.50@2.25
Apples, fancy	$2.50@3.25
Lemons, Cal., packed	$3.50@6.00
Do, Messina	$6.00@7.00
Pineapples, Florida, crates	$3.50@4.00
Oranges, Valencias	$4.75@5.50
Blueberries,

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Newberry-av., 82 n of 14th-pl., w f, 22x100, Julius H. Witt to John D. K. Neal [by...] 2,400
41st-st., 462 w of Cottage Grove-av., e f, 22 2171, July 16 [E. Kenney et al., by M. in Arthur Arthur to Ayra Hodge [by...] 1,800
Same property, July 17, Arthur C. Aliya, liquidator, to Ellen Madden [...] ...
Abandoned, 24 n of 35th-st, w f, 24x124½, July 27 [Interstate B. and L. Assn. by rec. to Gustav A. Kenge] 3,100
Monticello-pl., 97 w of Cambridge-av., s f, 24x140, July 19 [M. E. Klingsmangen to Rose Storandt] 2,000
Maple-st., 216 s of 57th, w f, 25x125, April 22 [Kankakee Investment and L. Assn. to L. J. Mead] 1,800
Wentworth-av., 100 n of 103d-st, 42x120, mechanic's lien, July 26 [Peter B. Fanlech to John A. McCormick] 9,500
Wabash-av., 24 w of Homan-av., s f, 24x125, July 30, and other property, May 27 [Ellen C. Ward et al. to Charles R. Quackenbush] 20,000
Wayne-av., 46 w of Homan-av., n f, 24x42, July 30, and other property, May 27 [Ellen C. Ward et al. to Charles R. Quackenbush to Nathaniel Beardsley] 15,000
Wayne-av., 129 w of Homan-av., s f, 24x42, July 30, and other property, May 27 [Charles R. Quackenbush to Nathaniel Beardsley] 8,000
Homan-av., 75 w of Homan-av., e f, 30x115, July 2 [Charles R. Quackenbush to Nathaniel Beardsley] 2,000
Homan-av., 2 n of W. 50th-av., e f, 150x124, July 30 [Peter Greener to Peter Greener] 1,500
Crawford-av., s w cor 53d-st., e f, 99x132, July 31 [E. Brown to Kankakee Investment and L. Assn.] 1,000
Seeley-av., 250 s of Cornelia-av., e f, 25x125, July 1 [W. Ruttkhauser to E. Keller] 4,000
Lincoln-st., 344 n of Chicago-av., e f, 24½x125, July 1 [W. Ruttkhauser to E. Keller] 3,800
Lincoln-st., 369 n of Chicago-av., e f, 25x125, and other property, July 6 [E. Keller to Wm. Ruttkhauser] 5,000
Horne-st., 178 n of Campbell-av., e f, 24x125, July 31 [E. Franzen to Wm. J. Walsh] 1,025
Maplewood-av., 316 n of 22d-st., w f, 24x125, and other property, incumbrance of $2,500, July 3 [Frederick J. Tank to Vaclav Lala] 4,700
Marshfield-av., 75 n of 68th-st., w f, 25x124, July 20 [V. D. Wyman to J. Kavanaugh] 1,500
Bishop-st., 207 n of 70th, e f, 25x124, July 30 [Margaret Wilson et al. to Wm. Wilson] 1,000
Carpenter-st., 225 n of 80th, w f, 50x124½, July 30 [Mary Brewer to Andrew J. Brewer, trustee, to Nevelne Crosby] 185
Wayne-av., 48 s of Belmont, e f, 37½x125, July 30 [John C. Cochrett to Charles and Miles Griffin] 1,637
Harding-av., 23 s of Wabansia-av., e f, 24x125, July 30 [Wm. Schwerdtfeger] 1,000
Colorado-av., 48 s of Sacramento-av., n f, 24x125, July 30 [Wm. Schwerdtfeger to Wm. M. in C. to Prairie State Bank] ...
Northwest-st., 170 n of Adams, w f, 26x155, [Samuel Dorsey et al. to Ida Hanson] 2,288

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED by the Building Department yesterday:

Otto Gunther, 1-story brick addition, 251 S. Leavitt-st. $ 1,600
Mrs. Dobbinstein, 2-story brick flat, 122 W. Division-st. 5,000
Frank Rabl, 1-story brick cottage, 666 Springfield-av. 1,100
O. Dobroth, 1-story frame cottage, 2207 N. Crawford-av. 1,500
M. R. Cook, 1½-story frame cottage, 1837 N. Hamlin-av. 1,800
John Stolz, 2-story brick, 3534 W. 12th-st. 3,500
H. L. Hooker, 1-story frame cottage, 153 Lotus-av. 1,000
A. Lilyvirus, 3-story brick apartment building, 3566 Emerald-av. 6,000
John Dewey, 3-story brick addition, 2631 Prairie-av. 10,000
Sperry, 3-story brick flat, 6407 Lexington-av. 8,000

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE AT SPRINGFIELD Saturday licensed the following corporations:

Carbondale Water Works company, Carbondale; capital, $40,000; operate a system of water works; incorporators, John H. Barton, John L. Kimmel, Arthur H. Fyan, Chicago.

Transparent Mirror company, Chicago; capital, $10,000; manufacturing advertising and other mirrors; incorporators, Graham Lapham, Xavier Cho. Howe, and Edgar Eckhart.

Jones & Dommersnas company, Chicago; capital, $10,000; conducting mechanic and electric light business; incorporators, John P. Dommersnas, William Burck, and Julius Metzger.

Joliet Rural Mail Carriers' Catholic society, Joliet; not for profit; benevolence; incorporators, Patrick Cannon and Mike Pendergast.

Takama Oak Park; not for profit; social; incorporators, Mae H. Wells, Maude E. Dunlop, and Charles A. Hoffman.

Societa Canavea di Mutuo Soccorso, Chicago; not for profit; mutual assistance; incorporators, Salvatore Giobbia, Tommaso Boffo, and Antonio Cannavina.

TRIBUNE READY REFERENCE DIRECTORY

Acetylene Lighting.
F. C. WILSON & CO., 239 and 241 Lake-st.

Alaskan Water Coolers.
F. CORTEZ WILSON & CO., 241 Lake-st.

Artistic Picture Frames.
F. A. BRYDEN & CO., 231 Wabash. Tel. H. 1957.

Assayers and Analytical Chemists.
DICKMAN & MACKENZIE 1104 Rookery. H. 2660.

Bakery Goods.
Ask your grocer for PIPER'S STAR BREAD. PIPER'S MA-MA BREAD. Like mamma made it.

Birds and Taxidermy.
KAEMPFER'S BIRD STORE, 88 State-st.

Bellding, Curb, and Sidewalk Stone.
Charles L. Boyd, Received, 505 Chamber of Com.

Butchers' Supplies. Refrigerators, Etc.
Paul J. Dasmicke Co., 340 E. Lake. Tel. M. 3773.

Buyers of Old Gold and Silver.
LIPMAN, 99 Madison. Cash for all precious metals.

Campaign Badges and Medals.
S. D. CHILDS & CO., 140 Monroe-st.

Cleaners and Dyers.
COOK & McLAIN, 90 Dearborn. M. 3047. Oak. 535.
SCHWARZ, AUG., Ladies' and Gents' Garments. 3 stores: 156 Illinois, 126 Dearborn, 539 W. Mad.

Candies.
GUNTHER, C. F., Bonbons and Chocolates. Send for wholesale or retail catalogue. 212 State-st.

Detectives and Agencies.
MOONEY & BOLAND, Detective Agency, Chicago and New York. Stock Ex. Bldg. Main 2698.
The Thiel Detective Service Co. Offices in principal cities of U.S., Canada, and Mexico.

Druggists.
DYCHE'S PRESCRIPTION DRUG STORE—N. W. cor. State and Randolph-sts. Tel. Central 2258.

Druggists', Store, and Office Fixtures.
J. MIEWIG, 308-10 Randolph. Tel. Main 3760.

Fire and Liability Insurance.
HEYMAN & WAYNE, 186 La Salle. Tel. M. 4429.

Florists.
JOHN C. SCHUBERT & CO., S. W. COR. MONROE-st. and Wabash-av. Telephone Main 2582.

Furnaces.
BARKER & JACKSON FURNACES—THE BEST in use; steam and hot water heating; large stock parts of Barker furnaces very low; steel and gas ranges; cleaning and repairing. 1315 Wabash-av.

Grocers (Wholesale and Retail).
JOHN SEXTON & CO., 50 AND 52 STATE-ST., largest and lowest priced house in Chicago.

Gas and Electric Fixtures.
H. BAGGOTT CO., 169-171 E. Adams-st.

Illustrator and Designer.
YATES, ROOM 302, 93 DEARBORN-ST.

Loan Offices.
ABE LIPMAN, 99 MADISON. Private entrance.
TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., 118 Dearborn-st.

Opticians.
ZEESE & Washington, Eyeglasses, artificial eyes.
SOREN & CO., LOUIS, 88 Washington-st. Oak. 535.
BORSCH & CO., scientific opticians, 105 Adams.
MANASSE, L., 46 MADISON-ST.

Parquet and Hardwood Floors.
E. B. MOORE & CO., 37 Randolph. Tel. Cent. 3283.

Printers and Binders.
RYAN & HART CO., 23 and 24 Custom-House-pl.

Rubber Stamps, Seals, Stencils, Etc.
C. L. SAFFORD, 117 Madison. Tel. M. 3067. Catalog.

Shorthand and Typewriting.
Gregg's Shorthand School, 57 Washington-st.

Special Furniture and Office Fixtures.
WM. M. JOST & CO., 206 SO. CLINTON-ST.

Stationers, Printers, Blank Book Makers.
GEO. E. COLE CO., 86 and 88 Dearborn-st.

Trusses, Deformity Appratus.
Dr. Wolferts, 60 5th-av., Rupture and Deformity specialist, expert truss fitter. My new improved appliances cure positively all ruptures and deformities. Trusses, $1 to $15. Open Sundays till noon.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper, cashier, and business-man; sixteen years with some of the largest Chicago houses; married, 35, and in good health; German scholar and correspondent; willing to work hard. Address P 127, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH MANUFACTURING concern; 10 years' experience in packing, checking, receiving, shipping, and salesman. Address L 424, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 21 yrs. old, in an office; willing to work cheap. Address L 509, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN OF 22; 3 years' experience as office clerk and bill clerk; refs. Address L 529, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A1 D.-E. BOOKKEEPER; years of experience; used to trial balances; highest references; $15. Address L 527, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — BOOKKEEPER AND office man; experienced in manufacturing line. Address L 524, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PRINTER OR pressman; steady; reliable. P 178, Tribune.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—PORTER OR HOUSEman, colored man. W. HOWARD, 2913 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS JANITOR; COLored man and wife. 2012 State-st. H. HAYES.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN OR gardener; is good man all round on gentleman's place; has refs.; strictly temperate, and willing to be useful. Address L 510, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED — FOR MEN, ALL lines. Stroup's Bureau, 199 Clark. Tel. Cen. 1395.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER and general office man; rapid and accurate; reasonable salary. Address L 236, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — STENOGRAPHER; bright, energetic, acquirate, reliable; $8 week. Address P 153, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS, AS STEnographer, where there is chance to advance; no agents. Address L 441, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EVENINGS; YOUNG stenographer; experienced; Remington. Address L 508, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED — BRIGHT YOUNG man, honest, industrious. Normal graduate, experienced teaching German, English, and English, wants something honorable to do at a moderate remuneration; best references. Address 916 W. Van Buren-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG ENGLISHman wishes to change his present position for one with more oportunities of advancement; well educated, fine business experience; capable of holding responsible position; outside work preferred. Address P 167, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS MANUFACTURER'S agent or salesman, in Cleveland, O., and vicinity. FRANK SAUNDERS, Prospect House, Cleveland, O.

SITUATION WANTED—NEAT COLORED MAN wants work; thorough porter and janitor; night work preferred. Address L 509, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — WOOD CHOPPER wishes to cut forest trees; sober, reliable man. Address L 525, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS NIGHT WATCHman; best references. Address L. H., Room A Inter-Ocean Hotel.

SITUATION WANTED—JANITOR, MARRIED, with tools; best references. P 504, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED lady, as bookkeeper or general office work; references. Address L 419, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL, general housework; best refs.; private family. 99 E. 35th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—SECOND GIRL OR general housework, chambermaid, or sweeping, by the day, $1. M. H., 3221 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEMAID, 17 years old; good home family preferred. BOCKMAN, 471 North-av.

SITUATION WANTED—NEAT COLORED WOMan wishes work. 5483 Ridgewood-ct.

SITUATION WANTED — COMPETENT SWEDish girl; $20 week. 630 Fulton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—DAY WORK. 2842 La Salle-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. MARY REDDAN, 5015 Loomis.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK OR GENeral housework. Call 608 Sedgwick-st., cor. Wright.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD SWEDISH girl; 3 years' references. 632 E. 43d-st.

SITUATION WANTED — BY FIRST-CLASS cook and laundress; Swedish. L 525, Tribune.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—IN RESPECTABLE widower's family by young, experienced housekeeper; no objection to children; call. M189 POLLACK, 1349 W. Madison-st., 2d flat.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY, WITH CHILD 3 years old, as housekeeper; city or country. Address P 168, Tribune office.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—SEWING IN FAMIlies, $1 per day this month. E N 111, Tribune.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY REFINED YOUNG lady graduate nurse, $15. Phone 1433 West.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATION WANTED — DOMESTIC FOR ALL work; references. Woman's Exchange, 3319 Cottage Grove.

SITUATIONS WANTED — TRAINED DOMESticS. CAVELL'S, 166 E. 63d-st. Established 1882.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGrapher; good writer; rapid; reasonable salary. Address L 235, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TYPEWRITING AND mimeographing. MRS. C. E. HEAD, 609 Stein-way Hall.

SITUATION WANTED—AS AMANUENSIS, BY expert typewriter. Address P 160, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—SUBSTITUTE, FIRST-class stenog.; owns machine. L 204, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—DAY'S WORK, BY A competent colored girl as laundress or general cleaning. Call 3141 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED — AN EXPERIENCED teacher, visiting or resident or other useful work in good family. MISS COX, 877 E. 50th-st.

LAWYERS.

WE COLLECT WAGES, RENTS, NOTES, MORTgages; also prosecute damage suits and look after the interest of heirs to estates. PEDERSEN & CALANS, Room 12, 78 La Salle.

TRUSTWORTHY LAWYER QUIETLY SETTLES troubles, private matters, personal injury claims of any kind. Consultation free. Call or write. MORRIS, 113 Dearborn-st., Room 603.

LAWYER HANDLES CONFIDENTIAL CASES quietly, cheaply; bankruptcy, $10; fees; consultation free. KING, Room 700, 123 La Salle-st.

THE GREEN AGENCY COLLECTS ALL BAD debts on commission. 59 Dearborn-st.

SHREWD ATTORNEY PUSHES HUSBAND OR wife cases; quiet, cheap, quick. J 303, Tribune.

TYPEWRITERS.

TYPEWRITER—ALL MAKES RENTED $3 PER month and upward; also responsible purchaser at terms to suit; write for specimens of our special bargains and get our prices; we will sell you ours. LITTLE, 100 Jackson-blvd.

TYPEWRITERS — BARGAINS: STANDARD makes a specialty; machines shipped subject to trial. Typewriter Exch., 124 La Salle-st., Chicago.

DAVIES' TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 185 Dearborn-st.—Machines bought, sold; rentals, $3.

CLOTHING, FURS, ETC.

SPECIAL—ATTENTION!—
ANDREWS, 480 S. STATE-ST., PAYS highest for ladies' and gents' castoff clothing; opera and dinner gowns a specialty. Send postal or telephone 396 Harrison. Ladies will be attended by Mrs. Andrews. Get my offer and be convinced.

H. S., 474 N. CLARK-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—12X12 BALL AUTO. ENGINE, 10X 24x10 pump, 10x15 center crank engine. The E. W. Wachs Co., 158 Indiana-st.

ENGINES, BOILERS, AND PUMPS, ALL SIZES, bought and sold. The E. H. Wachs Co., 158 Indiana-st.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES, ETC.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND BILLIARD AND pool tables; we rent tables with privilege of buying. The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., 268 and 265 Wabash-av.

ELEGANT BRUNSWICK POOL AND BILLIARD tables, sell, rent, reasonable. Fowler, 612 VanBuren.

BICYCLES AND BICYCLE GOODS.

WANTED—FIFTY SECOND-HAND WHEELS at office for country orders; bring wheels and get our cash offer. MEAD CYCLE CO., 355 Wabash-av.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

5X7 CAMERA, R. R. LENS, UNICUM SHUTter, $10.50; cameras rented and exchanged; developing. Central Camera Co., 31 Adams-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

SPANISH CORRESPONDENCE—CATALOGUE work. W. HADLEY TATUM, 434 New York Life Bldg. Telephone Central 3054.

AUTOMOBILES.

STEAM CARRIAGES BUILT TO ORDER, $650 and up; gasoline carriages, $450 and up; supplies of all kinds. P. J. Dassy Co., 160 Washington-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE — VERY DESIRABLE LOT IN GRACELAND CEMETERY (238 sq. feet). T. C. FOSTER, Burlington, Ia.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED — TO ADVERTISE A quick selling novelty. L 454, Tribune office.

STAMPS, COINS, PICTURES, ETC.

BUFFALO, OMAHA, COLUMBIAN, CENTENNIAL stamps; souvenir cards. Woiseifer, 38 Madison.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BILL CLERK—MUST BE OVER 17 YEARS OF age; permanent position; state age, experience, reference, and salary expected. Address P 175, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER—COMPETENT, with bond, to take entire charge, by manufacturing company. Apply in own handwriting, giving references and full particulars; permanent position to right party and an interest in the business if desired; salary $900. Address P 164, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER AND OFFICE MAN—ACCURate, industrious, and wideawake; give experience and salary expected. Address, with reference, N F 564, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—GOOD PENMAN AND RAPID at figures; not afraid of work; state salary. Address L 531, Tribune office.

BKPR.—MAN, AGE 25, EXP. IN WHOLESALE clothing; $10; good advancement. C. PERRY, 124 Monroe-st.

BOOKKEEPER—YOUNG MAN; MUST BE EXP. $12. 740, 324 Dearborn-st.

BOOKKEEPER—YOUNG MAN, FOR LEDGER work, $15. Room 911 Adams Express Bldg.

BOOKKEEPER—A1; STATE AGE, REFERENces, and salary. Address L 517, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—YOUNG MAN, AGE 21; $8. BYE, Suite 403 Fort Dearborn Bldg.

D. BKPR.—GOOD PENMAN; $15. L. HOWARD, 134 Monroe-st.

DRUG CLERK—REG. ASSISTANT, GERMAN; best wages. 3100 Wentworth-av.

EXP. D. E. BKPR. AND STENOG.; $15-$18. J. MACDONALD, 134 Monroe-st.

OFFICE ASSISTANT—GOOD GENERAL MAN, who can grow into good executive position; name salary, age, experience. Address L 454, Tribune office.

OFFICE CLERK — YOUNG MAN, GOOD FIGurer; $75 per month. R. 911, 185 Dearborn-st.

TYPEWRITER BILL CLERK — YOUNG MAN, experienced, $12. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 911.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR—FOR LARGE CONtract work. Address K 250, Tribune office.

AMBITIOUS, ENERGETIC MEN OF GOOD CHARACTER WHO CAN FURNISH SATISFACTORY REFERENCES, CAN SECURE EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE GENERAL AGENCY RENEWAL CONTRACTS FROM THE ILLINOIS LIFE INS. CO., 134 MONROE-ST.

CANVASSER—TO SELL NOVEL PLATE HOLDer; excellent profit. Address Fixture Display Co., 397 E. 65d-st.

CANVASSER—CITY, OFFICE SPECIALTY; good commission. Address P 166, Tribune office.

CANVASSERS—FOUR, FIRST-CLASS, HOUSE to house, at once; bring your references with you and come prepared to go to work; $10 per week and commission. Room 62, 70 La Salle-st.

CITY SALESMAN—TO CALL IN SALOONS, TO sell staples. Address K 59, Tribune office.

CITY SALESMAN—TO SELL CLEAR HAVANA 5c CIGAR. Address P 162, Tribune office.

GROCERYMAN—FOR CHICAGO AND OUTside territory; well informed in fine goods; commanding some hotel, club, and restaurant trade; to represent the Chicago house; references. Address P 169, Tribune office.

"LIVE SALESMEN" FOR "THE BEST GROcers and Butchers Scales on Earth." Call or write Reid & Co., 17 Quincy-st., Suite 306, Chicago, Illinois.

MEN—TO SELL LIQUORS TO FAMILY TRADE on commission, in and out of city. Address L 222, Tribune office.

MEN AND WOMEN SOLICITORS, UNDERstanding the sale of oil stocks; commissions liberal; state exp. Address L 549, Tribune office.

PROFITABLE EASY MONEY-MAKING SIDE line for traveling salesman. 526 Monadnock.

REPRESENTATIVES—ENERGETIC MEN TO go into the 1900 census completed. Over 900 pages of maps and descriptive matter. Sells at sight. Send 25 cents for sample and terms to agents. RAND, McNALLY & CO., Chicago, Ill.

SALESMAN—TRAVELING, HIGH-CLASS, UNder 35 years, capable earning $1,800 year, for desirable up-to-date line; only sell to goods and department store trade; permanent, lucrative position; unless clear record and ability to prove it no use to write; state if can join us in April. Address L 8 338, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—AN EXTRAORDINARY BRIGHT young man about 30, to travel and sell to the consuming trade, dealing with pork butchers and packers; knowledge of the business desirable, but not essential; only hard working, right-minded references, etc. Address L 456, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—BY OLD-ESTABLISHED HOUSE capable, wide-awake traveling salesman, to sell staple line; must be able to show clean past record and give bond; no side-liners need apply. Address Box 814, Chicago.

SALESMAN—BY RELIABLE, WELL-RATED firm, experienced traveling salesman to carry our line with general merchants; entire time and bond required; position permanent. Box 606, St. Louis.

SALESMAN — TRAVELING, AT ONCE, FOR general line; permanent position for good man; no others need apply; give references. Box 3, Detroit, Mich.

SALESMAN—YOUNG MAN, EXPERIENCED, as salesman in gents' furnishing goods. LEONARD & SANDERS, 107 Gallatin Co., 31st and Indiana-av.

SALESMAN — EXPERIENCED IN SELLING calendars for Chicago and vicinity. Address N K 358, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—TO REPRESENT US AMONG THE mfg. and jobbing trade. Address F. M. M., Herschel and South-sts., Cleveland, O.

SALESMAN—EXPERIENCED, TO INTRODUCE novel display stand in hardware trade and bakers; commission. Fixture Display Co., 397 E. 63d-st.

SALESMAN — GLUE. GIVE REFERENCE, experience, age; first-class man only. The Stuyvesant Co., 58 Fifth-st., Chicago.

SALESMAN AND SOLICITORS—$2. $5 PER day handling staple goods of reputation; references; between 9-11 a. m. 313 Ashland Block.

SALESMAN—WE REQUIRE AN EXPERIenced salesman for our cigar and tobacco dept. Apply Superintendent A. M. Rothschild & Co.

SALESMAN—SIDE LINE, WATER-PROOF MITtens; something new. Address L 414, Tribune.

SALESMEN—WE HAVE EXCELLENT PROPOsition for FOUR GOOD SOLICITORS capable of approaching the public in interest of large bank. Our men are making $3 to $6 per day. After ability is established, will offer them a chance to place you in other large cities. Must furnish best city references as to honesty. Room 62, 70 La Salle-st.

SALESMEN — LARGE JOBBING GROCERY house can place two good, experienced, capable, hustling salesmen on old routes on liberal conditions, or salary and permanent positions to right parties; state experience, age, and reference. Address P 237, Tribune office.

SALESMEN — LARGE MANUFACTURING firm wants 4 good salesmen in every State to sell staple article to retail trade; we give handsome premium with $3 order; with each order of $5.50; salesman makes $1.50 on each sale. WHOLESALE DEPT., SUITE 34, 184 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

SALESMEN — OF BUSINESS EXPERIENCE and good address; the right party will secure profitable employment and good pay. Apply between 9 and 12 a. m. International Society [DAH 181] 151 Wabash-av.

SALESMEN—IN IND., OHIO, AND MICH., TO sell to trade on side our line of household specialties; quick sellers; liberal commissions. Make $10 per day. C. W. Rice, Newark, O.

SALESMEN—6 CABINET LETTER FILE AND card index salesmen; salary and commission to good, experienced hustlers. Address, with references, 166 Washington-st., Room 806, Bldg.

SALESMEN—4, CAPABLE TO TRAVEL, AND two Chicago; expenses paid. 2 to 5 p. m., Room 906 McClurg Bldg. EDWIN THOMAS.

SALESMEN—TO SELL OUR "CENTIGRAPH" to business people; weekly. Rapid Introduction Co., 37 E. Randolph-st.

SALESMEN—MAN WORTH $100 PER MONTH; can't use a gambler or a man who drinks. Address N 4 176, Tribune office.

SOLICITOR—A FIRST-CLASS ADVERTISING man to represent in this city and neighboring States leading shoe and leather papers; should understand shoes, be of good address, a creator of ideas, and a hard worker; a good position for the right man. Reply by letter, stating full particulars as to qualification and past business experience, to "SHOES," P 162, Tribune office.

SOLICITORS—MAGAZINE; TO DEVOTE THEIR whole time; good pay; fine proposition. Call Room 1012 Manhattan Bldg.

TRAVELING SALESMAN—[CANVASSERS!] IN everyState to take orders for men's made-to-order clothing; sample outfits free. Consumers' Tailoring Co., 90-98 Market-st., Chicago.

Boys.

BOY—IN THE ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT of a large concern, about 18 years of age; intelligent, with a knowledge of the city, good penman and fair figurer; to make himself generally useful. Must be ready to go to work at once and furnish city references as to ability and character. One with some experience preferred. Wages $5 per week. Address N A 178, Tribune office.

BOY—FOR LARGE OFFICE AT UNION STOCKYards, bright boy, 15 or 16 years of age; must have good education and be well recommended. Address N F 521, Tribune office.

BOY—18 YEARS OLD, IN OFFICE WHOLEsale grocery. Address L 514, Tribune office.

BOY—STRONG, FAMILIAR WITH OFFICE work. 87 Franklin-st., 3d floor.

Trades.

A DOUBLE-BANK REED ORGAN ACTION builders to one concern to build all or any part of the action. Address Needham Piano and Organ Co., Washington, N. J.

AXLE TURNERS—FIRST-CLASS PAY TO EXperienced men. Apply in person to superintendent, Illinois Car and Equipment Co., Hegewisch, Ill., situated on Fort Wayne, Nickel-Plate, and Erie railroads.

BENCH HANDS—2, A WOODTURNER, AND A cabinetmaker, at the B. & M. Mill Co., Lombard-av. and Lake-st., Oak Park, Ill.

BOILERMAKERS—FIRST-CLASS MEN FOR railroad shops cut to 30 cents per hour; steady employment guaranteed; free transportation. 6 Grace Hotel, Jackson and Clark-st.

BOLT HEADERS — EXPERIENCED HANDS only; first-class wages. Apply in person to superintendent, Illinois Car and Equipment Co., Hegewisch, Ill., situated on Fort Wayne, Nickel-Plate, and Erie railroads.

BRICKLAYERS — SIX FIRST-CLASS, THAT can lay pressed brick; will give work throughout the winter; must be sober and industrious; wages 50 cts. per hour. Write M. YEAGER & SON, Danville, Ill.

CABINETMAKERS—STEADY, ON FIXTURES. PASSOW & SONS, 196 E. Washington-st.

CARVERS—MACHINE, MOORE & SEAMAN'S shop, 224 and Union-sts.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER — THOROUGHLY competent, to operate new electric appliance in the field of mountains; one having some knowledge of mining preferred. Call at Room 715, 100 Washington-st., quick.

FINISHERS—EXPERIENCED, COATERS, POLishers, and rubbers on parlor furniture. Apply at once. S. KARPEN & BROS., cor. 22d and Union-sts.

FOREMAN—MAN AS FOREMAN FOR ORNAmental iron and stair work; one who understands the business fully and can handle men. Address L 523, Tribune office.

JOINERS, CABINET MAKERS, AND COACH carpenters. Room 620, 225 Dearborn.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Trades.

MACHINISTS—PATTERN MAKERS AND BOIler makers; $3 to $3.50 per day of ten hours; also machine blacksmiths and ship fitters; steady work guaranteed to good men. Risdon Iron Works, San Francisco.

MACHINISTS—TEN, BY THE CHICAGO SHIPBuilding Co.; wages 30 cents per hour to competent men. Apply by letter to the company, East Side Station, Chicago, Ill., or in person at 8210 Kimbark-av., after 7:30 p. m.

MACHINISTS — BOTH VISE AND MACHINE hands; good wages and steady jobs are offered to the right men. Address The Bucyrus Company, South Milwaukee, Wis.

MEN—FIVE ELECTRIC LIGHT LINE MEN; hours, 9 per day; wages, $2.50 per day. Apply New Omaha Thomson-Houston Electric Light Co., 309 S. 13th-st., Omaha, Neb.

MILLER—AN EXPERIENCED OATMEAL MILler. Address F L, 57, Tribune office.

PATTERNMAKERS — IMMEDIATELY, FOR general machine and mill work. Address Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, Pueblo, Colo.

PHOTOGRAPHER—ALL-ROUND MAN; GIVE wages wanted and experience. C T 248, Tribune.

PRINTER—EXPERIENCED BLUE PRINTER. 111 E. Madison-st.

SAWYERS—BAND, FIRST-CLASS MEN ON furniture. Apply at once. S. KARPEN & BROS., 22d and Union-sts.

SHOEMAKERS—CUTTERS AND SECOND LASters on infants' turns. FARGO & PHELPS, 820 N. Robey-st.

STEEL MOLDERS—EXPERIENCED; STEADY employment; minimum wage $2 per day; no labor troubles. Peru Steel Casting Company, Peru, Ind.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

COACHMAN—COMPETENT, FOR THE SUBurbs; reference required. P 170, Tribune office.

COACHMAN—AND WORK ABOUT HOUSE; must have city references. 1843 Wrightwood-av.

Agents Wanted.

SELLING GOODS BY MAIL

and filling the orders in your own home in spare hours is an interesting and profitable business; very small investment starts you, and many make from $20 to $50 profit every week; we manufacture new, practical, and pick selling novelties—no trash; our special prize warrant "limits competition and guarantees inside prices; we supply, free with every article, a complete and entirely new scheme that enables you to advertise at once and get your money back with a good profit in less than a week. Write for particulars today.

THE MONTAGUE CO.,
30 Pond Building, Boston, Mass.

PERMANENT POSITION FOR LIFE; COMpensation $25 to $75 per week; the Policy Holders' National Union, an Illinois corporation, with $250,000 capital, organized January, 1899, desires local representatives in every city and town in the U. S.; our business, new and non-competitive and a good one; no necessity to every firm, corporation, and individual; no bond or investment, but first-class references required. Address Superintendent of Agents, 521-524 Manhattan Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

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AGENTS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN BEtween the ages of 16 and 65 to buy $1,000 accident insurance; costs $1 per year; covers railroad, street car, steamboat, and elevator accidents; pays $5 per week for accidents; registers your keys and keeps for 1 year. W. G. WALLACE, Mgr., 189 La Salle.

AGENTS—YOU SHOULD HEAR FROM US IF you wish to handle a money-maker; finest miniature photo jewelry on the market; don't fail to send for our catalogue.
HURSEN BROS., 326 Dearborn-st.

AGENTS—FOR THE MOST PRACTICAL COMpact dress mending outfit on the market; does from 25 to 100 jobs; sample outfit, prepaid, 15c, with catalogue. 170 articles, illustrated. Acme Specialty Co., 21 Quincy-st., Chicago.

BEST THING FOR FEW RESPECTABLE honest hustlers; does its own talking; $5 to $25 per day; no capital required. Call R. 408, 263 Dearborn.

AGENTS—START MAIL ORDER BUSINESS AT home on business principles; 350 page catalogue furnished. Rapid Introduction Co., 87 E. Randolph.

WE PAY $20 A WEEK AND EXPENSES TO MEN with rig to introduce our poultry compound; big seller. Javelle Mfg. Co., Dept. 140, Parsons, Kas.

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RELIABLE AGENTS TO REPRESENT COMpany offering to lend money at fabulously low rates of interest. Address N A 172, Tribune.

$100 MONTHLY; PATENT METALLIC BREAD boards; sample free. Forshee Co., C., Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS SHOULD INVESTIGATE OUR SPEcial proposition of a $10.00 free outfit. A. Waywell-Chapman Co., 53 Fifth-av., Chicago.

WANTED—AGENTS; EITHER SEX. CALL AT 113 E. Madison-st., Room 19.

AGENTS—TO SELL NEW STYLE SIGN CARDS. HURLEY PRINTING CO., 85 5TH-AV.

Employment Agencies.

BOOKKEEPER—AND STENOGRAPHER.....$15
Bookkeeper, d. e., out of town..... 15
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Stenographer and bookkeeper, Oliver..... 8
Stenographer, Rem., good writer..... 9
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Elevator boy..... 5
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KING'S MERCANTILE AGENCY,
134 Monroe-st. 92 La Salle-st.
324 Dearborn-st.

POSITIONS SECURED IN ALL LINES OF work. Established for years.

STROUP'S BUREAU,
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Employers wanting help telephone Central 1,395.

GET LOCATED FOR THE FALL—
File an application with us and you will be in line for a good office position, according to your ability, with a first-class house, now or later. Call and investigate our methods; they are different from those used by "Employment Agencies."
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MERCANTILE EXCHANGE,
185 Dearborn-st.

ARE YOU OUT OF WORK?
CALL AND LEAVE APPLICATION FOR WORK WITH

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISSION ON Chicago and suburban real estate; 10 days; no delay. ALBERT H. REVELL & CO., Real estate loans, 79 Dearborn-st.

You can borrow any amount you want on your personal note; no mortgage; no publicity; private; reasonable if desired.
Prompt & Confidential Co., 1st floor, 79 Dearborn-st.

ROSE & COMPANY, 100 Washington-st. Real estate loans.

CHANDLER & CHANDLER, 100 Washington-st. Real estate loans.

FIVE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. First mortgages bought and sold. New applications for loans in all localities. Abstracts furnished. Information free. Call or write. CHARLES H. KELLOGG & CO., 100 Washington-st.

MORTGAGES BOUGHT AND SOLD. ALSO TO SALARIED PEOPLE WITHOUT MORTGAGE. Payments arranged to suit convenience of borrower. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check. Call or write. ALFRED H. SMITH & CO., 100 Washington-st.

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MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at 5 per cent; no commission; no delay. Call or write. CHARLES H. KELLOGG & CO., 100 Washington-st.

BEST TERMS TO GOOD BORROWERS. Money to loan on improved property. Pearsons, Hodgkins & Co., 100 Washington-st.

ALBERT H. REVELL & CO., Real estate loans, 79 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE. Lake View property a specialty. THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY, 100 Washington-st.

R. PRENDERGAST, R. 311 Chi. Stock Exchange.

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY-BANK. 100 Washington-st. MAKES BUILDING LOANS 1/2 % HOUR.

MONEY TO LOAN— ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY, ON TERMS TO SUIT BORROWER. Interest at 5 per cent. Principal payable in monthly installments, according to amount of weekly earnings. Apply to or address BUILDERS' LOAN ASSOCIATION, 100 Washington-st.

Pay —REAL ESTATE LOANS— BUILDING LOANS—NO COMMISSION. MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE— MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE— MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE—

WILL EVACUATE CUBA ON FEB. 15.

Island to Be Turned Over to Natives on Anniversary of Blowing Up Maine.

DELAY CAUSES SURPRISE.

Secretary Gage Explains National Banking Law as Applied to Porto Rico.

GENERAL NEWS OF CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., Aug. 1.

Cuba will in all probability be turned over to the natives of the island on the third anniversary of the destruction of the battleship Maine, Feb. 15 next, at which time the Cubans will probably celebrate the inauguration of an independent government. Governor Wood has announced that it will require eight months to get matters into shape to turn the government over to the Cubans. This would fix the time March 1, but inasmuch as the time he named is only approximate, it is believed the work that remains to be done can be completed by the anniversary of the blowing up of the Maine, which was the event that made a peaceable solution of the Cuban situation impossible.

Cuba to Be Evacuated in February.

General Wood's announcement that it would require nearly another year before matters would be in shape to permit the formal turning over of the government caused some surprise here. The period mentioned was regarded as rather long, but when it is considered that a great deal remains to be done, the time is reasonable. It is so regarded by the Cubans themselves, as since General Wood's announcement not even the hotheads of the island have made any outcry against the United States government remaining in the island eight months more.

In fact, the reports coming from Cuba indicate that the substantial business men of the island are more than ever convinced that it would be the best thing that could happen for the Cubans if the United States should not withdraw. Of course this government will keep its pledge, but predictions are freely made that before the independent government has been in operation a year Cuba will be demanding annexation.

In speaking today of the poor encouragement offered to Americans to establish national banks in Porto Rico on account of the provision of the law requiring one year's residence in the island, Secretary Gage said:

National Banking Law Applied to Porto Rico.

"It is true that this provision appears to be somewhat unfortunate, and the question has only just been called to my attention. It seems to me that there are but two alternatives in the matter. One is for Americans intending to establish national banks in the islands to live there for a year before going upon the Board of Directors, and the other is for those interested to elect native Porto Ricans—when their citizenship status is fixed conclusively—to the directing board.

"It seems to me that this latter method may be easy and practical of adoption. Porto Ricans might be elected to the board, yet the active management of the bank might remain in the hands of Americans. Some of the principal officers might be Americans, notwithstanding the selection of a Porto Rican element upon the Board of Directors. This, to my mind, is the best way to get around the objections stated by those who do not care to live in the island for a period of one year prior to the establishment of the bank."

The difficulties referred to lie in the fact that the national banking act requires that every director must, during his whole term of service, be a citizen of the United States and, at least three-fourths of the directors must have resided in the State, Territory, or district in which the association is located for at least one year immediately preceding their election, and must be residents therein during continuance in office. This is the law of the United States, and it is held to apply to Porto Rico.

Diamonds have been found in New South Wales, according to a report from Consul Baker at Sidney, Australia, which has just been received at the State department. In the Bingara district these precious stones have been found in seven different places, and at Inverell district in fifteen places; also at the Ruby Tin on Vegetable Creek. In Bathurst district they have been found in four different localities; in Mudgee district, at fourteen different places; in Tambaroora and Turon, at six different places, and in Berima district at eight different localities.

Diamond Fields Discovered in New South Wales.

Several of these diamond fields have been worked extensively with modern machinery. The diamonds are small; some are said to be of fine quality. In Cudgegong district, in the first five months of systematic washing, over 2,500 diamonds were discovered, and over 1,000 more were discovered afterwards, the largest being 5¾ carats.

The gems are mostly colorless, but some had a straw color, yellow tints or tints of brown. Light and dark green and black were discovered. One or two opaque ones were found, and one of a dark green color with the appearance of having been polished with black lead. Black spacks within the crystals were not uncommon. The weight of the diamonds averaged 0.224 carat.

During July the mints of the United States minted coins to the amount of $5,621,830. Of this amount $4,225,000 was in gold, $1,312,600 in silver, and $84,830 in nickel and bronze pieces.

During all the hot weather that oppressed not only Washington, but the entire country as well, Secretary Wilson was seen daily slowly walking down Thirteenth street to the Department of Agriculture from his residence in Vermont avenue, a distance of many blocks. Occasionally he stopped, and, lifting his wide brimmed Manila hat, wiped the great beads of perspiration from his brow, and cast longing glances at his carriage following at a close distance behind, the faithful driver keenly on the lookout for some sign for a breakdown, but he never gave up the walk.

Secretary Wilson Adheres to Daily Walk.

This walk is one that Secretary Wilson is accustomed to take winter and summer. He is a prodigious walker, and many times a day leaves his desk in the department for a constitutional about the grounds, stopping under the great trees or to inspect some experimental patch, talk with the young scientists about the grounds, and the love of his old occupation of farming has such a tenacious hold upon him that he even stoops and scratches about some tender plant or fastens up a trailer.

One of the Secretary's favorite loitering places is to the right of the main avenue leading up to the Agricultural Building, where are located the artificial lakes, filled with a variety of water lilies and a profusion of lotus flowers and lilies of the Nile. No flowers are allowed to die on the stem, but are cut in their prime and given to those about the department who appreciate them.

Archbishop Ireland, who is in Washington, was asked today about a London interview with Cardinal Gibbons in which the latter is reported as having intimated that Archbishops Ireland and Corrigan are to be elevated to the Cardinalate in the near future and America is to take a more prominent part in the affairs of the Catholic Church. "I do not believe there is any ground for this report," he said, "and I do not believe that Cardinal Gibbons said anything of that kind or gave any reason for such construction of his words."

According to the statistics compiled in the office of the Chief Inspector of the Postoffice department, the number of postoffices robbed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, was 1,635. Six hundred and forty-three postoffices were destroyed by fire, and seventy-one postal cars were wrecked and burned. Robbers held up thirty-seven stage coaches, while three mail wagons were looted; 656 mail pouches were stolen, and 743 were cut intentionally or otherwise.

Record of Mail Robberies.

During the year 158 street and rural letter boxes were rifled, and complaints were received regarding 52,306 letters, of which 41,056 held inclosures. Complaints as to 47,949 packages were received, making a total of 100,255 complaints. In 13,600 cases the office made no discoveries, and in 12,676 cases there was no loss. Of the total number of losses 36,860 were chargeable to the carelessness or peculations of postal employes and 435 to persons not connected with the postal service; 36,613 cases are still under investigation.

During the entire year but three complaints were made against railway mail clerks, of whom there are in the service about 9,000. The inspectors made 1,600 arrests during the year, and there are about 700 cases pending.

In connection with the work of the inspector's office a story is told of a young attorney who unwittingly gave evidence against himself. He had written an improper letter to a married woman and was suspected by her husband. The latter accused him of the act, and, after leading him into an inner office, locking the doors, and displaying a loaded revolver, the attorney admitted his crime and taunted his victim. How to trap him was a question, as he denied the charge in public, but laughed at the man in private.

Finally, at considerable expense and after much thought, a miniature telephone was contrived, with an almost invisible transmitter, in the top of a silk hat worn by the aggrieved husband, connected with an insulated fine gold wire connecting with a receiver in the possession of a postal inspector. Another visit was paid to the attorney's office, and again behind the closed doors he acknowledged repeatedly that he had sent the letter, but this time the inspector at the other end of the telephone heard every word. When confronted with the evidence the man broke down and confessed.

CONFISCATE ALL DRUGGED MILK

Inspectors to Test Product on Its Arrival in City—Seven Samples Show Formaline.

Acting Health Commissioner Reilly discovered yesterday that perhaps the "honest granger" is more to blame than the Chicago dealer for the adulteration of the milk sold in this city, and took active steps to remedy the trouble.

Nine samples were taken from cans at the Northwestern Depot which had been shipped from Rockford. Of these seven were found to contain formalin. The shippers are said to supply seventy-five dealers in Chicago.

Dr. Reilly at once sent instructions to the inspectors to test the milk coming into the city before it is delivered to local dealers, and ordered them to pour into the gutter the contents of all cans which are found to contain formalin.

"It is useless to bring suits against these shippers," said the doctor. "The best way to stop the practice is to confiscate the milk and let the dealers bring the lawsuits if they want to."

An increase in the price of milk to Chicago consumers is threatened. An eight-gallon can, which formerly cost the dealer 85 cents, now costs 90 cents, and the promise is it will soon go to $1. A scarcity of milch cows is given as a reason for the possible advance.

City Assumes Care of Gas Lamps.

The city took over the task of lighting and caring for the gas lamps it uses last evening. The Civil Service commission has permitted City Electrician Ellicott to make a thirty-day contract with the men who had done the work for the gas company, they to be paid one cent a lamp a night for lighting, looking after, and extinguishing the lamps.

Pushing Intercepting Sewer.

Work on the Thirty-ninth street intercepting sewer is now going on at the rate of thirty feet a day. The Drainage Trustees recently began suit to compel the city to hasten the work.

May Remove Suits Against City.

Damage suits brought against the city by railroads that had property destroyed in the strike of 1894 are to be taken before country Judges in the future, according to reports. The change of venue, it is said, will be taken on account of the success the city has thus far met in fighting the claims. The plea of the railroads, it is asserted, will be that Chicago juries are prejudiced and do not return fair verdicts.

WANT MORE DOWN-TOWN LOOPS

Members of Transportation Committee Consider Abolition of Street Railway Switch Tracks.

Members of the local transportation commission are considering the abolition of switch tracks at the down-town terminals of the street railways. Alderman Foreman insists the Union Traction company shall adopt loops to be used in common with the Chicago City railway company. He asserts that in using the streets for switching purposes the companies are violating their contracts with the city. As it is now, he says, Clark street, from Madison to Lake, is given over to the railways because of the switching of cars, and that there is no room for vehicles.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Remedy for Poison Ivy.

Chicago, July 29.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—A solution of salt is a better and quicker remedy than lard for ivy poisoning. Salt is death to poison ivy. The late Dr. Morrison so informed me about ten years ago. I tried the application of salt and found it effective on both the poisoning and in the killing of the vine. The strength of the solution should be suited to the severity of the poisoning and should be warm. To kill the vine a strong solution of salt should be poured around its root, and to kill the plant, singly or in mass, it should be drenched with the solution. Wherever the plant grows the ground should be thickly sown with salt early in the year.

JOHN W. BROWN.

Aid for Boer Women and Children.

Chicago, Aug. 1.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—With regard to the editorial in your issue of today, headed "Sympathy and Business," I wish to call your attention to the fact that the war was decided upon in England as early as June. The Boer ultimatum was issued in October following. The question is: Are horses and mules contraband of war? If so, this government is in duty bound to prevent their shipment from our ports on English transports sailing from New Orleans direct to Cape Town. We must all agree that the suffering of the women and children in the prison camps is great, and Americans should contribute to their aid with money and clothes. Money for the relief fund can be sent to the Corn Exchange National Bank, and the Relief Fund committee stands pledged to forward it in full to President Kruger for relief purposes. The personnel of the committee will doubtless remove all doubt on the subject of the application of the money. The American Transvaal league will open headquarters in a few days to receive clothing.

PETER VAN VLISSINGEN.

The Calaveras Skull.

Chicago, July 31.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Seeing an article in today's "Tribune" in regard to the "Calaveras Skull," I thought you might be interested in my relation in regard to it. I have just returned from a visit to the places in California where I spent the years from 1849 to 1853. Amongst other localities I visited I spent some days along Angel's Creek, Calaveras County, where I had worked in the year 1851. While looking up the old places I passed two nights and parts of two days at Murphy's, the locality where the "Calaveras skull" so noted in scientific circles, and in regard to which there has been so much controversy, was found. Having had considerable interest in the matter, I made inquiries as to the facts in the case. I was told that the whole thing was a hoax, got up by a physician and some friends of his as a joke; that the skull was taken from an old Indian burying ground in the neighborhood. It was heavily incrusted with gravel and had an ancient appearance. It was placed in the hole being dug by a miner, by the doctor and his friends, for the purpose of being found and identified as a relic of a far distant paleolithic age.

I was given a short account of the affair, with the names of the persons concerned in the affair, but as I took no notes the names have passed from my mind.

GEORGE K. DAUCHY.

$2.00 to Petersburg and Jacksonville.

Saturday, Aug. 10, 1901, via Chicago and Alton railway. Ticket office 101 Adams street. 'Phone Central 1767.

WILL NOT ALTER SCHLEY PRECEPT

Navy Department Refuses to Grant Request of the Rear Admiral.

COURT TO HAVE LETTERS

Decision Regarded as Amounting Practically to an Amendment as Suggested.

TEXT OF CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 1.—The Navy department has refused to accede to Admiral Schley's suggestion that the language in the fifth specification of the precept to the court of inquiry be modified.

The Admiral in his letter challenges that specification, which states as a fact that he had disobeyed orders, and suggested that it be modified. The department in its reply declines to make the suggested modification on the ground that according to the official records Admiral Schley himself acknowledged he had disobeyed orders. The disobedience of orders was an established fact, whether willingly or unwillingly.

The department's action, it is stated, while technically declining Admiral Schley's suggestion, in fact amounts to an amendment on the lines pointed out by him. The correspondence will form a part of the record and in fact is a supplement to the precept and of as much force as the original document.

The department transmitted copies of the correspondence to Admiral Dewey.

Schley's Letter to Long.

Following are the letters that have passed between Admiral Schley and the Navy department respecting the precept:

"Great Neck, N. Y., July 27, 1901.—Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the department's communication of July 26 inst., inclosing copy of an order 'convening, pursuant to the request contained in (my) communication of 22d inst., a court of inquiry.'

"Inasmuch as the court is directed to 'investigate,' and, after such investigation, report a 'full and detailed statement of all the pertinent facts which it may deem to be established, together with its opinion and recommendation in the premises,' I would respectfully suggest to the department that paragraph 5 of the department's precept, which is as follows—viz.: '5. The circumstances attending and the reasons for the disobedience by Commodore Schley of the orders of the department contained in its dispatch dated May 25, 1898, and the propriety of his conduct in the premises,' be modified so as to omit the department's expression of opinion, and thus leave the court free to express its own opinion in that matter.

"W. S. SCHLEY, Rear Admiral."

Reply of Department.

"Navy Department, Washington, D. C., Aug. 1, 1901.—Sir: The department has received your letter of the 27th ultimo in which you acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the order convening, at your request, a court of inquiry to investigate your conduct during the war with Spain, and suggest that paragraph 5 of said order, directing the court to inquire into 'the circumstances attending and the reasons for the disobedience by Commodore Schley of the orders of the department,' etc., 'be so modified as to omit the department's expression of opinion and thus leave the court free to express its own opinion in that matter.'

"In reply you are advised that the precept calls for an inquiry by the court and the ascertainment of pertinent facts. For the purpose of setting on foot this inquiry the precept treats certain matters as established—such, for instance, as the arrival of the 'flying squadron' off Cienfuegos and off Santiago; the retrograde movement westward, the turn of the Brooklyn on July 3, 1898; and the fact that you disobeyed orders as reported by you in your telegram dated Kingston, May 28, 1898, in which you say: 'Much to be regretted, cannot obey orders of the department.'

"Inasmuch, however, as it is the department's purpose that the court shall be absolutely free to report, if such shall be found to be the case, that you did not wilfully disobey the orders, or that you were justified in disobeying them, and that this may be clearly understood, your letter of the 27th ultimo, with copy of this reply, will be duly forwarded to the court.

"F. W. HACKETT, Acting Secretary."

Seek Kimberly's Successor.

Rear Admiral Kimberly's request to be relieved from the detail on the ground of ill-health has been granted by the Navy department, and the department is now considering the question of his successor. It is quite likely that a selection has been made already, but the official announcement will be withheld until the officer selected has been heard from.

Captain Parker of counsel for Admiral Schley continued his work at the Navy department today. He hopes to finish this week. The log books are watched with the most jealous care. A young Lieutenant watches the turning of every page of the volumes to make sure there shall be no alterations or excisions.

Reproof for Young Schley.

The War department has taken cognizance of the published interview of Captain Thomas F. Schley regarding the court of inquiry upon his father. It is understood that the department informed the Captain that such interviews are contrary to the army regulations.

SALE OF DOWN-TOWN PROPERTY

Premises at 70 Randolph Street, Belonging to W. H. Taylor Estate, Said to Have Been Sold.

An important transfer of down-town business property, said to have been practically completed, is that of the premises 70 Randolph street, belonging to the estate of William H. Taylor. P. H. Heffron has a ninety-nine-year lease on the property which expires in 1900 at an annual ground rental of $10,000. The price paid for the property is said to have been $69,000. The property was valued at $64,706 by the Board of Review of 1899.

Deeds were filed yesterday transferring all rights, title, and interest in all property, real, personal, and mixed, belonging to the estate of the late Charles W. Fullerton, by the two uncles of Mr. Fullerton, Silas and Sidney Hubbell of New York, to Martha S. Hill, the stepsister of Mr. Fullerton. Miss Hill secured the interest of Silas Hubbell some time ago. While no consideration is named in the deed from Sidney Hubbell, the $198.50 worth of revenue stamps on the instrument would indicate a value of $395,500.

URGE CARE HANDLING ANTHRAX.

Local Medical Authorities Warn Farmers of the Great Danger Attending This Disease.

The ravages of anthrax among cattle near Palatine, and incidentally the spread of the contagion to farmers who had handled the affected stock, has prompted local medical authorities to call attention to the extreme virulence of the disease. Farmers are cautioned on no account to skin the animal, as the slightest scratch by the knife used most certainly will affect the party receiving it with the contagion. It is advised that animals sick with anthrax and those having died of the disease should be destroyed by fire or buried deeply, first being covered with quicklime. Government and State reports show that experiments with a vaccine as a protection to stock from anthrax has been highly successful, and that in Europe this vaccine has been used for twenty years. The greatest precaution is urged to prevent the spread of the disease.

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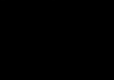

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